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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                      WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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                           AUSTIN DIVISION
 3
   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                  ) Docket No. A 12-CR-210 SS
                                   ) Austin, Texas
 4
   VS.
    JOSE TREVINO-MORALES (3)
   FRANCISCO ANTONIO
   COLORADO-CESSA (6)
   FERNANDO SOLIS-GARCIA (7)
 7
   EUSEVIO MALDONADO-HUITRON (11) )
    JESUS MALDONADO-HUITRON (18) ) May 8, 2013
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                    TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL ON THE MERITS
                     BEFORE THE HONORABLE SAM SPARKS
10
                            Volume 14 of 15
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08:48:02	1	THE COURT: Anything before we bring in the jury.
08:48:03	2	MR. GARDNER: Nothing from the government, your Honor.
08:48:05	3	MR. ESPER: Your Honor, I had one matter. I think the
08:48:07	4	Court's already aware of it, not realizing I had recreated the
08:48:10	5	set of Sanford and Son here. We're going to go ahead and
08:48:13	6	substitute a photograph of Defendant's Exhibit EH-20. Thank you.
08:48:23	7	THE COURT: I kept wondering when you were going to do
08:48:24	8	that. And I assume no objections.
08:48:26	9	MR. GARDNER: No, your Honor.
08:48:27	10	THE COURT: He just wants to show all of that. Okay.
08:48:30	11	And in your summarization, you can indicate that to the jury.
08:48:39	12	MR. ESPER: Thank you, your Honor.
08:48:41	13	THE COURT: All right. I have one other thing and that
08:48:43	14	is, over the weekend, Juror No. 9, which was originally 28, who
08:48:56	15	sits in that seat right under the camera on the far right, second
08:48:59	16	row, indicated that some person in and the marshal she
08:49:11	17	immediately called the marshal and he doesn't know if it's an
08:49:18	18	employee at her husband's business or an employee where she
08:49:24	19	works, said to her, the Zetas are close by. She immediately
08:49:33	20	called the marshal and immediately said it made absolutely no
08:49:37	21	difference to her.
08:49:42	22	So I'm not going to do anything at the present time.
08:49:45	23	I'm just giving you notice of it. And then, at the end of the
08:49:51	24	presentations, if there's any motions with regard to either of
08:49:56	25	the two jurors who have brought up that, you need to make that

08:50:02	1	MR. FINN: Judge, was she an alternate? She's not an
08:50:05	2	alternate.
08:50:05	3	THE COURT: She is not an alternate.
08:50:06	4	MR. WOMACK: That's what I was going to ask. I thought
08:50:08	5	all the four back there at the corner.
08:50:10	6	THE COURT: These four here.
08:50:14	7	MR. MAYR: The four over on that side.
08:50:15	8	THE COURT: Mr. Womack, we should have explained that
08:50:18	9	to you earlier.
08:50:19	10	MR. WOMACK: It's probably self-evident. I just didn't
08:50:21	11	catch the number.
08:50:22	12	THE COURT: All right. Bring the jury in.
08:50:37	13	(Jury present.)
08:53:56	14	THE COURT: Members of the jury, since we last met, has
08:54:02	15	anyone attempted to talk to you about this case?
08:54:05	16	JURORS: No.
08:54:05	17	THE COURT: Have you talked to anyone about the case?
08:54:08	18	JURORS: No.
08:54:08	19	THE COURT: And have you learned anything at all about
08:54:10	20	the case, outside the presence of each other in this courtroom?
08:54:13	21	JURORS: No.
08:54:14	22	THE COURT: Thank you. Show negative responses to all
08:54:17	23	questions by all jurors.
08:54:20	24	I'm going to hand you copies of the instructions now,
08:54:25	25	and you can follow along with them. I'm also required to read

them in your presence, but I give each of you a copy, which you

can use. And then, I will, on top of that, at the end of the

presentations, give you one more so that the presiding juror, who

you'll select for your deliberations, can execute when the

verdict is done.

Now, there is one thing about my reading it that I get to warn you about and that is when you get a little older, particularly when you've been wearing glasses since you were two, your eyesight is not near as well as it is when you are younger. So I have a big reading and the reason I tell you that is when I'm turning the pages, you won't be turning the pages. And I didn't want you worried about that.

Members of the jury, you've heard all the evidence in the case, and I will now instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in arriving at your decision in the case. After I read these instructions, the lawyers will have the right to make their final presentations, and thereafter, you will begin deliberation.

First, I will give you some general instructions which apply to every case, for example, instructions about the burden of proof and how to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law about this particular case, and finally, I will explain to you the procedures you should follow in your deliberations.

You, as jurors, are judges of the facts. But in

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determining what actually happened, that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts, it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you.

You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences.

It is also your duty to base your verdict solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took before being accepted by the parties a jurors, and the parties have the right to expect nothing less.

You were allowed to take notes during the trial. If you decided to take your notes -- if you decided to take notes, your notes must be used only as memory aids. You should not give your notes precedence over your independent recollection of the evidence. If you did take notes, you should rely upon your own independent recollection of all the proceedings and should not be duly in -- unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors.

Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than the memory or impression of each juror as to what the testimony may have been. Whether you took notes or not, each of you must form and express your own opinion as to the facts of this case.

The indictment or formal charge against a defendant is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, the defendant is presumed by the law to be innocent. The law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or to produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatsoever may be drawn from the election of a defendant not to testify or to produce any evidence at trial.

The government has the burden of proving the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit the defendant. While the government's burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that the defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the government's proof exclude any reasonable doubt concerning the defendant's guilt.

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based on reason and common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs.

As I told you earlier, it is your duty to determine the facts. To do so, you must consider only the evidence presented during the trial. Evidence is the sworn testimony of the witnesses, including stipulations, and the exhibits. The questions, statements, objections and arguments made by the lawyers are not evidence.

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The function of the lawyers is to point out those things that are most significant or most helpful to their side of the case and, in doing so, to call your attention to certain facts or inferences that may otherwise escape your notice. In the final analysis, however, it is your own recollection and interpretation of the evidence that controls in this case. What the lawyers say is not binding upon you.

During the trial, I have sustained objections to certain questions and exhibits. You must disregard those questions and exhibits entirely. Do not speculate as to what the witness would have said if permitted to answer the question or as to the contents of an exhibit. Do not consider any testimony or other evidence which has been removed from your consideration in reaching your decision. Your verdict must be based solely on the legally admissible evidence and testimony.

Also, do not assume from anything I may have done or said during the trial that I have any opinion concerning any of the issues in this case. Except for the instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said during the trial in arriving at your own verdict.

In considering the evidence, you are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience. In other words, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been

established by the evidence.

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Do not be concerned about whether evidence is direct evidence or circumstantial evidence. You should consider and weigh all of the evidence that was presented to you. Direct evidence is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is a proof of a chain of events or circumstances indicating that something is or is not a fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight you must give to either direct or circumstantial evidence.

I remind you that it is your job to decide whether the government has proved the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider all of the evidence. This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence as true or accurate.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or believability of each witness and the weight to be given the witness' testimony. An important part of your job will be making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses who testified in the case. You should decide whether you believe all, some part, or none of what each person has to say, and how important that testimony was. In making that decision, I suggest that you ask yourself a few questions: Did the witness impress you as honest? Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell the truth? Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome of the

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case? Did the witness have any relationship with either the government or the defense? Did the witness seem to have a good memory? Did the witness clearly see or hear the things about which he testified? Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness' testimony differ from the testimony of other witnesses? These are a few of the considerations that will help you to determine the accuracy of what each witness said.

Your job is to think about the testimony of each witness you have heard and decide how much you believe of what each witness had to say. In making up your mind and reaching a verdict, do not make any decisions simply because there were more witnesses on one side than on the other. Do not reach a conclusion on a particular point just because there were more witnesses testifying for one side on that point. You will always bear in mind that the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling the witnesses or producing any evidence.

Where a defendant has offered evidence of opinion testimony concerning truth and veracity, or honesty and integrity, you should consider such evidence along with all of the other evidence in the case. Evidence of a defendant's character, inconsistent with those traits of character ordinarily involved in the commission of a crime charged, may give rise to a

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reasonable doubt, since you may think it improbable that a person of good character with respect to those traits would commit such a crime.

You've been told that witnesses Mario Alfonso Cuellar, Jose Vasquez, Jr., Jose Vasquez, Sr., Gerardo Mata-Morales, Jose Carlos Hinojosa, Raul Gerardo Guadalajara-Guia, and Jesus Enrique Rejon-Aguilar have been convicted of previous crimes. A conviction is a factor that you may consider in deciding whether to believe a witness, but it does not necessarily destroy the witness' credibility. It has been brought to your attention only because you may wish to consider it when you decide whether you believe the witness' testimony. It is not evidence of anything else.

You have heard the evidence of acts of a defendant which may be similar to those charged in the indictment, but which were considered on other occasions. Specifically, the witness Jose Carlos Hinojosa testified about bribes Defendant Francisco Antonio Colorado-Cessa allegedly paid to an elected official in Mexico to secure government contracts. You've also heard evidence in 2008, the Defendant Fernando Solis-Garcia spent -- sent multiple deposits over a short period of time for deposit in a bank account. You must not consider any of this evidence in deciding if these defendants committed the acts charged in the indictment. However, you may consider this evidence for other very limited purposes.

1 If you find beyond a reasonable doubt from other evidence in the case that the defendant did commit the acts charged in the indictment, then you may consider evidence of the 3 similar acts allegedly committed on other occasions to determine 4 whether the defendant had the state of mind or intent necessary 5 to commit the crime charged in the indictment; or whether the 6 7 defendant had a motive or the opportunity to commit the acts charged in the indictment; or whether the defendant acted 8 9 according to a plan or in preparation of the commission of a crime; or whether the defendant committed the acts for which he 10 is on trial by accident or mistake. These are the limited 11 12 purposes for which any evidence of other similar acts may be considered. 1.3 14 The government introduced as evidence prior sworn 15

testimony by Defendant Jesus Maldonado-Huitron. As I instructed you during the trial, this evidence may be considered only as to the Defendant Jesus Maldonado-Huitron. You may not consider this testimony in any way whatsoever as evidence with respect to any other defendant on trial.

The testimony of one that provides evidence against a defendant for immunity from punishment, or for personal advantage or vindication, must always be examined and weighed by the jury with greater care and caution than the testimony of ordinary witnesses. You, the jury, must decide whether the witness' testimony has been affected by these circumstances, by the

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witness' interest in the outcome of the case, by prejudice against the defendant, or by the benefits that the witness has received as a result of being immunized from prosecution. You should keep in mind that such testimony is always to be received with caution and weighed with great care. You should never convict any defendant upon the unsupported testimony of such a witness unless you believe that testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

In this case, the government has called as witnesses two alleged accomplices, Adan Farias and Felipe Quintero, named as codefendants in the indictment, with whom the government has entered into plea agreements. The agreements provide for lesser charges, immunity from prosecution for testimony in this trial, and recommendations for favorable sentences. Such plea bargaining, as it is called, has been approved of as lawful and proper, and is expressly provided for in the rules of this court.

An alleged accomplice, including one who has entered into a plea agreement with the government, is not prohibited from testifying. On the contrary, the testimony of such a witness may alone be of sufficient weight to sustain a verdict of guilty. You should keep in mind that such testimony is always to be received with caution and weighed with great care. You should never convict a defendant upon the unsupported testimony of an alleged accomplice unless you believe that testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

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The fact that an accomplice has entered a plea of guilty to the offense charged is not evidence of the guilt of any other person.

The testimony of a witness who is shown to have used addictive drugs during the period of time about which the witness testified must always be examined and weighed by the jury with greater care and caution than the testimony of ordinary witnesses.

You should never convict a defendant upon the unsupported testimony of such a witness unless you believe that testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

During the trial, you've heard the testimony of Michael Fernald, who expressed opinions concerning his financial analysis of the defendants' records and the defendants' cash flows, and Billy Williams, who expressed his opinion the defendants were structuring their bank transactions to evade detection. You've also heard the testimony of others, including Joe Garza, William Johnston, Scott Lawson, Steve Pennington, Charles Cox and Butch Wise. If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge might assist the jury in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue, a witness qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify and state an opinion concerning such matters.

Merely because such a witness has expressed an opinion does not mean, however, that you must accept this opinion. You

should judge such testimony like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness' education and experience, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, and all of the evidence in the case.

You will note the indictment charges the offenses were committed on or about specific dates. The government does not have to prove the crime was committed on those exact dates, so long as the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt the defendants committed the crime on dates reasonably near the dates stated in the indictment.

The events presented at trial happened at various places. There is no requirement that the entire conspiracy take place in the Western District of Texas, but in order for you to return a guilty verdict, the government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that either the agreement or an overt act took place in this district, even if the defendants never set foot in the district. An overt act is an act performed to effect the object of a conspiracy, although it remains separate and distinct from the conspiracy itself. Though the overt act need not be of a criminal nature, it must be done in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy.

Unlike the other elements of the offense, this is a fact the government has to prove only by a preponderance of the evidence. This means the government has to convince you only

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that it is more likely -- the word "true," counsel, should be in there. It is more likely than not that part of the conspiracy took place in the Western District of Texas. All other elements of the offense must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. You are instructed that Austin, Dale and Elgin, Texas are located within the Western District of Texas.

You're here to decide whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the defendants are guilty of the crime charged. The defendants are not on trial for any act, conduct, or offense not alleged in the indictment. Neither are you called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt of any other person not on trial as a defendant in this case, except as you are otherwise instructed.

If a defendant is found guilty, it will be my duty to decide what the punishment will be. You should not be concerned with punishment in any way, and it should not enter into your consideration or discussion.

During the trial, some witnesses testified in Spanish.

The Court provided a certified interpreter to translate such witness' testimony. Treat the interpretation of a witness' testimony as if the witness had spoken English and no interpreter was present. Do not allow the fact that testimony was given in a language other than English, or the fact that an interpreter was used, to influence you in any way. All jurors must consider the same evidence. Therefore, if you understood the Spanish

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testimony given by any witness, disregard completely what the witness said in Spanish. Consider as evidence only the testimony provided in English by the interpreter.

The case of each defendant and the evidence pertaining to that defendant must be considered separately and individually. The fact that you may find one of the defendants guilty or not quilty should not control your verdict as to any other defendant.

Your verdict, whether it is guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. Count 1 of the indictment accuses the defendants of committing the crime of conspiracy to launder money instruments in four different ways. The first is the defendants conspired to conduct a financial transaction involving the proceeds of unlawful -- specific unlawful activity, knowing the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds of specified unlawful activity, and knowing the transaction was designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of the specified unlawful activity.

The second is the defendants conspired to conduct a financial transaction involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, knowing the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds of specific unlawful activity, and knowing the transaction was designed, in whole or in part, to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

The third is the defendants conspired to transport, transmit, or transfer monetary instruments or funds from a place in the United States to or through a place outside the United States, or to a place in the United States from and to a place outside the United States, knowing the monetary instruments or funds involved represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing the transportation, transmission, or transfer was designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.

The fourth is the defendants conspired to transport, transmit, or transfer monetary instruments or funds from a place in the United States to or through a place outside the United States or to a place in the United States from or to a place outside the United States, knowing the monetary instruments or funds involved represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing the transportation, transmission, or transfer was designed, in whole or in part, to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

The government does not have to prove all of these theories for you to return a guilty verdict on this charge. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt on one theory is enough. But in order to return a guilty verdict, all of you must agree that the same theory has been proved.

The word "knowingly," as that term has been used from

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time to time in these instructions, means the act was done voluntarily and intentionally, not because of accident or mistake.

Government's Exhibit 381B has been identified as typewritten transcripts of the oral conversations that can be heard on the tape recordings received in evidence as Government's The transcripts also purport to identify the Exhibit 381A. speakers engaged in such conversations.

I have admitted the transcripts for the limited and secondary purpose of aiding you in following the content of the conversations as you listen to the tape recordings and, also, to aid you in identifying the speakers.

You are especially instructed whether the transcripts correctly or incorrectly reflect the content of the conversations or the identities of the speakers is entirely for you to determine based on your own evaluation of the testimony you have heard concerning the preparation of the transcripts, and from your own examination of the transcripts in relation to your hearing of the tape recordings themselves as the primary evidence of their own contents; and if you should determine the transcripts are in any respect incorrect or unreliable, you should disregard them to that extent. It is what you hear on the tapes that is evidence, not the transcripts.

Among the exhibits admitted during the trial were recordings containing conversations in the Spanish language.

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) 09:19:54

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were also provided English-translated transcripts of those English are accurate. Further, because all jurors must consider the same evidence, you must consider only the translations prepared by the official court interpreters, and not your own understanding of any Spanish language conversations.

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) 09:21:42

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the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, 1 Section 1956(a)(1)(B) and Section 1956(a)(2)(B).

A conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to join together to accomplish some unlawful purpose. is a kind of partnership in crime in which each member becomes the agent of every other member.

For you to find a guilt -- a defendant guilty of this crime, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First: That the defendant and at least one other person made an agreement to violate Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B) or Section 1956(a)(2)(B); and

Second: That the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the agreement and joined in it willfully, that is, with the intent to further the unlawful purpose.

One may become a member of the conspiracy without knowing all the details of the unlawful scheme or the identities of all the other alleged conspirators. If a defendant understands the unlawful nature of a plan or scheme and knowingly and intentionally joins in that plan or scheme on one occasion, that is sufficient to convict him for conspiracy, even though the defendant had not participated before and even though the defendant played only a minor part. The government need not prove the alleged conspirators entered into any formal agreement,

of the scheme. Similarly, the government need not prove all of the details of the scheme alleged in the indictment were actually agreed upon or carried out. Nor must it prove all of the persons alleged to have been members of the conspiracy were such, or that the alleged conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their unlawful objectives.

Mere presence at the scene of an event, even with knowledge that a crime has been committed, or the mere fact that certain persons may have associated with each other, and may have assembled together and discussed common aims and interests, does not necessarily establish proof of the existence of a conspiracy. Also, a person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy, but who happens to act in a way which advances some purposes -- some purpose of the conspiracy, does not thereby become a conspirator.

In determining whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty of conspiring to commit money laundering, you must consider the law regarding the object of the alleged conspiracy: the laundering of the proceeds of the sale and distribution of a controlled substance, extortion, and bribery in sporting contests. The government does not need to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the substantive offense of money laundering was committed. The following offenses and their elements are provided to guide your determination of whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the charged offense of conspiracy to commit money laundering was committed.

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The first substantive offense that you must consider is under Title 18, United States Code, 1956(a)(1)(B), which makes it a crime for anyone, knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, to conduct or attempt to conduct such a financial transaction which, in fact, involves the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, knowing that the transaction is designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law. This crime is known as money laundering.

As I have previously instructed you, the indictment in this case charges two means by which the defendants conspired to violate Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B). The first is the defendants conspired to conduct a financial transaction involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, knowing the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds of specified unlawful activity, and knowing the transaction was designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of the specified unlawful activity.

The second is the defendants conspired to conduct a financial transaction involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, knowing the property involved in the

09:27:12	1	transaction represented proceeds of specified unlawful activity,
09:27:18	2	and knowing the transaction was designed, in whole or in part, to
09:27:23	3	avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal
09:27:26	4	law.
09:27:29	5	The elements of this first substantive offense of money
09:27:33	6	laundering are:
09:27:33	7	First: That the defendant knowingly conducted a
09:27:37	8	financial transaction;
09:27:42	9	Second: That the financial transaction involved the
09:27:44	10	proceeds of specified unlawful activity, namely, conspiracy to
09:27:49	11	distribute controlled substances, extortion, or bribery in
09:27:53	12	sporting contests;
09:27:54	13	Third: That the defendant knew that the property
09:27:57	14	involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of
09:28:01	15	some form of unlawful activity; and
09:28:04	16	Fourth: That the defendant knew that the transaction
09:28:07	17	was designed, in whole or in part (1) to conceal or disguise the
09:28:13	18	nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds
09:28:18	19	of the specified unlawful activity; or (2) to avoid a transaction
09:28:24	20	reporting requirement under state or federal law.
09:28:27	21	With respect to the second element, the government must
09:28:30	22	show that, in fact, the property was the proceeds of the
09:28:34	23	conspiracy to distribute controlled substances, extortion, or
09:28:38	24	bribery of a sporting contest, which are specified unlawful
09:28:43	25	activities under the statute.

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With respect to the third element, the government must prove that the defendant knew that the property involved in the transaction was the proceeds of some kind of crime, that is, a felony under federal, state or foreign law, although it is not necessary to show that the defendant knew exactly what crime generated the funds.

With respect to the fourth element, the commingling of defense that legitimate funds were also involved in a transaction

I instruct you that conspiracy to distribute controlled substances, extortion, and bribery in a sporting contest are felonies. Cocaine and marihuana are controlled substances under the law. Extortion means the obtaining of or attempting to obtain property from another, with that person's consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear.

gift, transfer, delivery or other disposition, or with respect to a financial institution, a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means effected.

as that term has just been defined, which in any way or degree

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) affects interstate or foreign commerce, involving the movement of funds by wire or other means, or one or more monetary instruments; or which involves the use of a financial institution that is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree.

It is not necessary for the government to show the defendant actually intended or anticipated an effect on interstate commerce by his actions or that commerce was actually affected. All that is necessary is that the natural and probable consequence of the acts the defendant took would be to affect interstate commerce. If you decide there would be any effect at all on interstate commerce, then that is enough to satisfy this element. And the effect can be minimal.

Communication. Interstate commerce means commerce or travel between one state, territory or possession of the United States and another state, territory or possession of the United States, including District of Columbia. Foreign commerce means commerce or travel between any part of the United States, including its territorial waters, and any other country, excluding its territorial waters.

The term "conduct" includes initiating or concluding, or participating in initiating or concluding, a transaction.

The term "proceeds" means any property derived from or

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obtained or retained, directly or indirectly, through some form of unlawful activity, including gross receipts of such activity.

The second substantive offense you must consider is under Title 18, United States Code, 1956(a)(2)(B), which makes it a crime for anyone to transport, transmit or transfer a monetary instrument or funds from a place in the United States to or through a place outside of the United States, or to a place in the United States from or through a place outside of the United States, knowing that the monetary instruments or funds involved in the transportation, transmission, or transfer represent the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing such transportation, transmission, or transfer was designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law. This crime is known also as money laundering.

As I have provided -- as I have previously instructed you, the indictment in this case charges two means by which the defendants conspired to violate 18 United States Code 1956(a)(2)(B). The first is the defendants conspired to transport, transmit, or transfer monetary instruments or funds from a place in the United States to or through a place outside of the United States, or to a place in the United States from or through a place outside the United States, knowing the monetary

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instruments or funds involved represented the proceeds of some 1 form of unlawful activity, and knowing the transportation, transmission, or transfer was designed, in whole or in part, to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity. The second is the defendants conspired to transport, transmit, or 6 7 transfer monetary instruments or funds from a place in the United States to or through a place outside the United States, or to a place in the United States from or through a place outside the United States, knowing the monetary instruments or funds involved represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing the transportation, transmission, or transfer was 13 designed, in whole or in part, to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law. The first -- the elements of this second substantive offense of money laundering are: First: That the defendant knowingly transported, transmitted, or transferred a money -- a monetary instrument or 19

funds from the United States to Mexico, or from Mexico to the United States;

Second: That the monetary instrument or funds transported, transmitted, or transferred from the United States to Mexico, or from Mexico to the United States were, in fact, the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, namely, conspiracy to distribute controlled substances, extortion, or bribery in

sporting contests;

Third: That the defendant knew that the property involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, namely, conspiracy to distribute controlled substances, extortion, or bribery in sporting contests; and then

Fourth: That the defendant knew the transaction was designed, in whole or in part (1) to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds of the specified unlawful activity; or (2) to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

The definitions of the terms "transaction," "financial transaction," "conduct" and "proceeds" provided above also apply to this section of the statute.

A person structures a transaction if that person, acting alone or with others, conducts one or more currency transactions in any amount, at one or more financial institutions, on one or more days, for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements. Structuring includes breaking down a single sum of currency exceeding \$10,000 into smaller sums, or conducting a series of currency transactions, including transactions at or below \$10,000. Illegal structuring can exist even though no transaction exceeded \$10,000 at any single financial institution on any single day. The person does not need to know that structuring a transaction to avoid triggering

the filing requirement was itself illegal. It is sufficient that the person structured currency transactions with knowledge of the reporting requirements.

Any verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. In order to return a verdict, it is necessary that each juror have reached a verdict. Your verdict must be unanimous on each count of the indictment. Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

It is your duty as jurors to consult with one another and to deliberate in an effort to reach agreement, if you can do so without violence to your individual judgment. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case with your fellow jurors. In the course of your deliberations, you may choose to reexamine your own views and even change your mind completely after discussing the evidence with the other jurors. However, do not surrender your honest conviction as to the weight or the effect of the evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember that at all times, you are not partisans.

You're judges: judges of the facts. Your duty is to decide

whether the government has proven the defendants guilty beyond a

reasonable doubt.

Upon retiring to the jury room, you should first select

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one of you to act as your presiding juror, who will preside over your deliberations and will be your spokesperson here in court. A verdict form has been prepared for your convenience. You will take the verdict form into the jury room. When you have reached a unanimous agreement as to your verdict, the presiding juror will write the unanimous verdict of the jury in the spaces provided and date and sign the form. You will then return to the courtroom to deliver your verdict.

If, during your deliberations, you should desire to communicate with the Court, please reduce your message or question to writing, signed by the presiding juror, and pass the note to the security officer, who will bring it to my attention. I will either answer your question in writing or bring you back to the courtroom for other verbal instructions. Bear in mind that you are never to reveal to any person, not even to the Court, how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on any count of the indictment, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict. And place for my signature.

Members of the jury, after all of the arguments and we place you in the jury room for deliberation, the evidence will be available to you. If you have a note -- sometimes a question will come up -- write it out, give it to the security officer.

But I want you to know that the procedure will be they will bring it to me, I will then have all of the parties and the lawyers brought back to the courtroom. I will read the note to them.

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They have the right to suggest how I answer it, and then, I will answer it and send it back to you.

The point is, it takes time. So I will stop whatever proceedings I'm doing in this courtroom, and give it priority, but it still takes time. So don't stop your deliberations.

Continue deliberations. Many, many times, the note that you send out, at one point in time, becomes meaningless later on.

Secondly, it is your memory of the evidence that is the basis of your verdict. We do have a transcript and Ms. Reznik is very good at court reporting, but only she can read the computer shorthand of a court reporter. So if there is a question about exhibits or testimony, it is your memory that will control. So you feel expressive on your own memory and you can, of course, use your notes for that.

And then, finally, you're going to have to have patience. Each party wanted a lot of time to argue the case. I've limited the government to an hour and a half, and I have limited each of the defendants to 45 minutes. Now, if they want to gain your favor, they can give you some time back. And we'll take appropriate breaks as we proceed.

Remember the government has the duty of establishing guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and that's what the United States Attorney will try to influence you to do. Remember the defendants have exactly the opposite motivation, and that's what their lawyers will try to influence you to do, and that is to

find not guilty. What they say can be very helpful in your

deliberations, but remember it is argument. None of them have

taken an oath. None of them have given any testimony. It is the

evidence that controls.

The government may make their opening statements.

GOVERNMENT'S CLOSING STATEMENTS

MS. FERNALD: Good morning. This will be the last time that I get to address you. I get to make the first opening remarks to you on our close, and then, each of the defendant's attorneys will have a chance to make remarks to you. And because of the government's burden of proof, Mr. Gardner will finally get to wrap it up.

So I don't want to lose this moment to tell you -- I think it's fair from all of the parties -- just how much we appreciate you sitting here for four weeks listening to the testimony. To say thank you sounds somewhat trite for the sacrifice that you've made. As you know, none of this can occur from either side with the defendants and with their counsel unless you are here doing this. Thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, this case is conspiracy to commit money laundering. This case is Miguel Trevino-Morales, "40," and his brother Omar Trevino-Morales, "42." They are the leaders of the Los Zetas organization. A cartel that has made a financial empire off of illegal activities, off of drugs, off of extortion and kidnapping, and

off of bribery of sporting events, and I submit to you, many other illegal activities.

These individuals have made this fortune, but the currency that they have in their possession is only as good as a piece of paper, and it will rot buried in the ground unless they can exchange it and place it into commerce. They can't go out and buy houses. They can't go out and buy fancy cars. They can't do anything because of who these two individuals are. They have to be able to use other individuals in order to invest the money that they have made off of their illegal activities.

And what better way to do this than through their favorite hobby, quarter horses. It is an industry that I think that you've heard from this witness stand that is not totally uncommon for nominee purchasers or for other people to make bids for them or nominee companies. It's an industry that accepts that, and it's perfect for them because they need to be able to launder or wash their dirty money.

And who do they need? Well, they need to be able to use these individuals to feed and fuel their egos. And I could put up 100 pictures up here. But Mr. Piloto is a great example of the shiny penny to feed and fuel their ego. The celebration, the fast horses, the racing, the excitement. But probably more important, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is they need to be able to establish their legacy. They need to after they are no longer here, to be able to take care of their family.

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Who else could be better as the leader of this conspiracy in the United States than their trusted brother Jose Trevino-Morales? He's unsuspecting. He has not been involved in the drug business here in the United States. He's perfect. But they also need -- he's a mason, he's a bricklayer. They need to be able to use a -- an apparent businessman in which large sums of money can flow through his bank account and no one would be suspicious. And who else is better than Francisco Colorado-Cessa?

And they also need help with people in the United States who are familiar with the quarter horse industry, people like Fernando Garcia, who knows about horses, who is an agent, who can speak Spanish for the other coconspirators that come up from Mexico, like Carlos Nayen. And they need trainers, people who train their horse — horses, to keep their horses, to feed them, to water them. Eusevio Huitron. And, of course, paying people to launder their money, their structured deposits. And once those structured deposits come into their accounts, that they could take that money, funnel it back to the horsemen's accounts to other coconspirators.

Now, I don't want to steal any thunder from any of the attorneys that are going to talk to you for the next several hours, but I submit to you that the most important thing that will be said to you today has already been said from the bench, and those are the jury instructions that you have in front of

you. For the first time, you get to take into context the testimony that came from the witness stand and how it applies to the law in this case; and you get to go back to the jury room and get to discuss it with each other for the first time.

The jury instructions that have been given to you is what guides you in your discussions back there. Ladies and gentlemen, the criminal law is not complicated. Most of these instructions are based upon common sense and most of the things that you've known since the fifth grade. But it's important to you because, for the first time, you get to use it in connection with actual testimony going on.

So I want to spend my time using my teaching skills, as an elementary teacher, going through some of these instructions with you and talking to you about it and what they mean in comparison with the law.

The first jury instruction that you have is the simple term "beyond a reasonable doubt" that you've heard. The government has the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt of each element of the offense. For the first time, you get the instruction on that. What is beyond a reasonable doubt? Well, I submit to you that what the jury instructions say is what you think it would say. It says, a reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense after a careful and impartial consideration of all of the case.

The instruction goes on to say, the government need not

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prove to you beyond all doubt. That would be unrealistic. But it has to be something that is reasonable and based upon your common sense.

Next noteworthy instruction is direct versus circumstantial. You've heard a little bit about this before. Of course, direct evidence is what you -- exactly what you think it's going to be. It's the testimony that you hear from the witness. It is either something that is heard or something that is said that is related to you. Circumstantial evidence, the famous example of the rain. You go to bed at night, you hear the thunder and lightning, the pitter patter. You get up the next morning, the streets are wet, your driveway and grass is wet, and you can conclude from circumstantial evidence that it rained the night before. The last sentence, though, is what the law tells you is that the law makes no distinction between the weight that you give to either direct or circumstantial evidence.

The next is credibility of the witness. The first line. You, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses. I would not get up here and try to convince you, one way or the other, to believe or disbelieve any of these witnesses that took the stand. We presented over 60 witnesses to you. Ten of which were cooperating defendants. I will leave that to your discretion.

But what I will point out to you is with those ten defendants that took the witness stand, their stories were

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consistent. Their stories were consistent about this cartel and organization getting into the quarter horse industry and the roles of these defendants sitting at this table.

But I will tell you that the government did not go out and try to find these ten particular type of witnesses. Those ten cooperating defendants that testified before you, they were invited here by these five men sitting over at this table. That is who these five men associate with. That's who they do business with.

It is the government's job to organize and place witnesses that we find them up on the witness stand. And speaking of organization, you have a ton of evidence here. There is basically not only the witness stand and the testimony that comes from the witness stand, but you already have the search warrant evidence and you have the subpoenaed evidence. We attempted to mark the boxes and have all of it identified for you what will be contained and somewhat of a labeling.

If you get to a box that has a sleeve and it has a little white piece of paper, that should indicate to you that it's some type of subpoenaed material. We also did the color-coding of the search warrant evidence that we kind of talked about with you. If you find a document that is in the orange sleeve with the orange piece of paper, it won't have Lexington on there, but that is to indicate to you that this evidence is located in Lexington, Oklahoma with the Trevinos.

1 The green, this will be Austin, Texas or Dale, Texas with the Huitrons. Balch Springs, Texas is the Dallas, Texas area, the Trevinos' other residence. Mission, Texas is going to be in red with Fernando Garcia. And, also, Fernando Garcia in the purple. And then, finally, the California with Carlos Nayen 5 will be in yellow. Now, if I go too fast for some of you trying 6 7 to write notes down, Government's Exhibit 405A is a listing of the search warrant evidence, and you can tell, this looks a 8 9 little bit red, but the orange is listed here for the Oklahoma. 10 Third page will start with the green with Austin, and so forth, so that you'll have a little bit of a category to go by on that. 11 12 The defendants in this case have been charged with 13 money laundering or conspiracy to commit money laundering, and

The defendants in this case have been charged with money laundering or conspiracy to commit money laundering, and I'm going to do it a little bit backwards because even though they've been charged with conspiracy, you have to understand what the money laundering statute says in order to even get to the conspiracy.

The government has alleged two statutes that these defendants have potentially violated. And I'm going to submit to you that each one of these particular statutes, you're going to find evidence that has been presented to you that these defendants participated in. But what's important is the government only has to prove one of these ways. I'll talk a little bit because this is going to be important to know the distinction when you get to the verdict form that Judge Sparks

just talked to you about.

The first way is which money laundering has been alleged to be violated by these defendants is contained in Title 18, United States Code, 1956(a)(1)(B). That is a financial transaction. We're going to talk a little bit about it because from a specified unlawful activity, that is either to conceal or to avoid the reporting requirement.

The second way comes from 1956(a)(2)(B). It's the international movement of funds that comes from a specified unlawful activity that is either to conceal or to avoid the reporting requirements. The first element of the money laundering that the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt -- and I should say, I have combined some of these elements together to try to make it easier because there's a lot of legal terms that are contained in the money-laundering statute.

The overall view of the money-laundering statute is that the law does not want one to benefit from illegal gains, and so, you have the money laundering statute. Judge Sparks' instructions to you, not what I give you, is controlling in this case. But hopefully this will kind of summarize it a little bit.

A specified unlawful activity, you've heard that several times, over and over again. We commonly refer to it as an SUA. What is a specified unlawful activity? It's proceeds from that. In this particular case, the government has given you

three specified unlawful activities. It is sufficient for you to only find for one, although evidence has been presented to you on all three of these.

The first one, drug proceeds. The drug proceeds that come from the Los Zetas cartel. One witness on the witness stand testified to you that over 40 tons of this poison comes into the United States from the Los Zetas. That is close to \$350 million a year from this one person. Twenty to 25 million per month. This is some of the evidence that you were given from the Huitrons' homes of the drugs seized by the Los Zetas.

Extortion. Extortion, you will remember the chilling effect from this witness stand on Alfonso Del Rayo and how he told you that he was kidnapped and tortured for days by members of the cartel with the gun, an assault rifle hit into his head and beaten so much that he thought he was going to die. That is extortion when they release him and then, make him go buy horses for them.

Or the other specified unlawful activity, bribery. You heard from the witness stand the bribery that went on with Tempting Dash. But, ladies and gentlemen, you also saw it through the calls that were intercepted by law enforcement on the Title III in this case. And specifically, the conversation that we're going to give all of them 500 and a thousand to the starter at the gate. Just several days before the race. Yes, it's 500 for each SOB, a thousand -- it's 500 each and a thousand for the

one who touches it, the horse, and he wants 4 for himself.

You also remember in that conversation on "42," he wants to run because once the jolts are applied, doesn't matter. Those are the batteries on the hand that they're talking about.

Knowingly. The government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that this specified unlawful activity and the money laundering was knowingly. Mr. Gardner is going to address this particular element with you in the final close. And I want you -- or I ask you to listen carefully to the evidence that the government will rely upon in establishing knowingly.

But I have to remind you of one of my favorite sayings as it comes to knowingly. It's an old-fashioned one because you cannot know what another human being is thinking. Your words speak so loudly. I can hear what you are saying. It is that your actions are the ones that speak so loudly. You have to determine what is in someone's head by the way that they act.

The third element that the government must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt in order to sustain a conviction of money laundering is a financial transaction. A financial transaction is defined as something that touches interstate or foreign commerce. It just has to touch it. Nothing fancy about it. It's the way that we get jurisdiction, the federal law gets jurisdiction over a particular case. It goes on to define that with a financial transaction, it's anything with a financial institution, banks.

And you'll recall, Special Agent Pennington talked about banks and FDIC. That is the reason why you heard testimony to that effect. It's the reason why you looked at the bank accounts and looked at particular transactions: because we must prove to you that the financial transactions went through banks on this particular element.

It can be movement of funds by wire as defined by the statute. And I'm going to give you some examples of these. But before I caution you on some of the examples, they are not all inclusive. I have just hit on a few of them. We'd be up here for days if I went through everything. And I'd also caution you that sometimes even though an example may fall under one of these categories, you could interchange them. In fact, some of these transactions that you've reviewed will hit all of these different elements, even though we only have to prove one.

You remember Investigator Schutt talking to you about 310A. This is Fly First Down. And we went through all of the different race entries, race fees, vet fees, boarding fees, insurance fees. Any of those that go through a bank, a financial institution, meets this particular prong. If you have specified unlawful activity, it's knowingly done, these transactions as defined by law goes through a bank, you've met that prong.

You remember with Blues Girls Choice, all of the different ones that were given to you not only to show the association of the members in this particular conspiracy but,

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also, to show you the transactions. We have witnesses up there, we'd go through the records and with the bank records. why that was done meticulously is for this element right here.

specified unlawful activity, knowingly, financial transaction, Simply what it says, money coming across the border is basically

Grupo Aduanero coming from Mexico, Basic Enterprises coming from Mexico, ADT Petro Servicios, Mr. Colorado-Cessa's company coming from Mexico. And we also gave you this example. Remember Victor Lopez coming from over the border, taking \$35,000 in cash, walking it to the car, truck, dropping it off and heading back. You know why he did that? I submit to you that he did it to conceal. And he also -- as I told you, single transactions falling under different categories -- he also did it, as we'll talk later, to avoid the reporting requirements.

knowingly done, financial transaction or an international movement, is done to conceal, then you meet two different types of the four theories that the case was -- that the government has charged in this case. So specified unlawful activity, knowingly, financial transaction, to conceal, that's one way. Specified

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unlawful activity, knowingly, international movement to conceal, 10:09:15 1 that's a second way. 10:09:21 What did the government prove to you on concealment? 10:09:23 3 Well, nominee companies. We talked about these companies over 10:09:28 4 here, Grupo, Basic and ADT. Those are nominee companies, too, 10:09:32 5 but they all funded Tremor, Poker, Bonanza and Desiree Princess. 10:09:37 7 Those are examples of concealment. Nominee purchasers. Examples 10:09:46 10:09:50 8 that the government gave to you. 10:09:53 9 Hernando Guerra that testified very early on in trial 10 that Villarreal had set him up to do some of this for, 10:09:56 Villarreal, Carlos Nayen, Colorado-Cessa, and the list could go 10:10:01 11 12 on and on. Again, this is not limited to the ones that I have 10:10:06 10:10:10 13 put up here. 10:10:12 14 The cash transactions themselves is a prong of 10:10:16 15 concealment. It's an example of the concealment that we've given 10:10:19 16 you because you can't trace cash. That's why transactions are 10:10:25 17 done in cash. Bidders that went. You'll remember so many. Raul 10:10:32 18 Ramirez that goes and bids for the \$2.2 million that 19 Colorado-Cessa has someone to write the check and he signs for. 10:10:36 20 Carlos Nayen, Villarreal and, of course, our extortion, 10:10:41 10:10:46 21 kidnapping. Victim Del Rayo even goes and does some bidding for 10:10:51 22 the organization. 23 Boarding in different names. Back to what Investigator 10:10:52 2.4 Schutt had talked about into this particular case. And finally, 10:10:56 25 the commingling. There was testimony and there was 10:11:00

cross-examination regarding the commingling of legitimate funds 10:11:04 1 from Colorado-Cessa and from Jose Trevino. And what the law 10:11:08 tells you is that once you had these commingled funds, it is not 10:11:13 a defense that it was coming from a legitimate source. 10:11:20 5 Commingling funds, you'll recall the example given to 10:11:25 you by Agent Fernald, and that is the spike in the punchbowl 10:11:30 6 7 because if you have clean stuff and you put the liquor in, then 10:11:37 it's all commingled at that point. 10:11:40 10:11:42 9 MR. DEGEURIN: Excuse me, I'm going to have to object. I think that the charge that the Court gives is more accurate of 10 10:11:45 the law than that overall example given by the agent. 10:11:50 11 12 10:11:56 confusing. 10:11:57 13 THE COURT: Well, the objection --10:11:59 14 MR. DEGEURIN: And I ask that that jury --10:11:59 15 THE COURT: The objection is overruled with the 10:12:02 16 exception that I tell the jury that the structuring definition in 10:12:07 17 the charge is the one you follow. The lawyers are permitted to 10:12:12 18 give you examples, both sides. You may proceed. 19 MS. FERNALD: Judge Sparks' ruling and his law and his 10:12:16 20 instructions to you are controlling. I'm merely trying to 10:12:20 10:12:26 21 paraphrase this. The commingling, the spiking of the punchbowl, 10:12:29 22 that once it is spiked, it becomes all dirty, and you can even 23 take a cup and walk around and no one's going to know that it's 10:12:33

got liquor in it. That is the concealment part of this

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particular one.

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And what the law does say is that it's no defense, legitimate funds are involved. It's in your instructions. Or and here comes theory number three and number four. If you have a specified unlawful activity, knowingly, financial transaction, done to avoid the reporting requirements of the CTRs, then that is sufficient for the third theory of the government's case. Or if you have specified unlawful activity, knowingly, and you have international movement for the reporting requirement to avoid the reporting, that's the fourth theory.

CTR, you're going to throw tomatoes if I talk to you anything more about CTRs. Fernando Garcia, similar acts that have been charged when he spends four-and-a-half hours driving around on the structured deposits. And finally, Jesus Huitron who collects over \$500,000, a half a million dollars in 22 months in his account.

But, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, these defendants are not charged with those substantive money-laundering counts. They are charged with conspiracy to commit money laundering, and that's what gets them in this case. I submit to you, that each one of these defendants did substantively commit a money-laundering violation, but that's not what they are charged with. Make your job easier, once you read this conspiracy law that has been given to you by Judge Sparks on what is a conspiracy, because if you find that any members, Miguel Trevino, Omar Trevino, Victor Lopez, Villarreal, whomever participated in

this conspiracy and that any of these five joined in willfully to commit a violation of money laundering, then they are guilty of conspiracy charge.

It is noteworthy to go through this charge with you again. Conspiracy. It is partnership in crime. What must the government prove to you the words to establish a conspiracy? Element number one, that the defendant and at least one other person made an agreement to violate the law, the money-laundering law. Number two, that the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the agreement, as will be addressed by Mr. Gardner, and joined in willfully. That is with the intent to further the unlawful purpose.

And I will submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that is all that the government has to prove to you. We do not have to prove to you an overt act, as you have heard. We don't have to prove that an action actually was done to further it, just that they joined with the intent to further the conspiracy.

And the next paragraph explains to you why. One may become a member of a conspiracy without knowing all of the details. You just have to know that there is an unlawful nature of a plan or a scheme. And that just on one occasion you join, it is sufficient to convict that individual, even though that person has not participated in before or after. The joining of one time is sufficient for a conspiracy count.

The government need not prove that all of the

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conspirators entered into any formal agreement. Hey, are you a drug dealer? No. I'm not a drug dealer. You want to join into this conspiracy? I submit to you that our law is based upon reason and common sense. It's not the way that it works. The government need not prove all of the details of the alleged -- scheme alleged in the indictment were actually agreed upon or carried out. Nor must it prove that all persons alleged to have been members of the conspiracy were such or the alleged conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their unlawful objectives.

There are some overt acts that are outlined to you in the superseding indictment. The government does not have to prove a single one of those, but they're there as a guide for you to go through the chain of events that we have tried to establish through the witnesses and the evidence that is given to you. Let me give you one example of conspiracy. I won't make it long.

Under this particular law and the elements that the government has given to you, or must prove to you, if Doug Gardner is a bank robber -- I mean, that's all he does, he goes from bank to bank robbing all of the time. If Steve Pennington knows this and agrees to join in with him, formally, informally, whatever, and takes his government paycheck and he goes out and he even thinks about purchasing a car for Doug Gardner to drive to the bank robbery, Mr. Pennington here is guilty of conspiracy to commit bank robbery under this theory right here.

And if you want to take it a step further, if Agent
Lawson over here, if he knows that Mr. Gardner is a bank robber
and he wants Mr. Gardner to get to this bank robbery and is going
to provide a tank of gas to the car that Mr. Pennington has
purchased for him so that he can drive it to a bank, under this
theory, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, these three men are
guilty of conspiracy to commit bank robbery.

I anticipate that once we get finished with the arguments that the Judge will hand you a verdict form when you go back there, and I want to explain to you -- this goes back to what we were talking about earlier. I want to explain to you how this verdict form works so in order to hopefully not create any confusion back there.

But the top of the verdict form, I took Jose Trevino's because his was on top, but you'll have all five of these particular defendants. The first line will say, we, the jury, either find the defendant guilty or not guilty. Your foreman will either write "guilty" or "not guilty" there. If it's not guilty, you stop. You put the piece of paper down and you sign it at the bottom. If it's guilty, the law requires for you to find those four theories that we talked about.

So if you find the defendant or each one of the defendants guilty, you'll go down to the next line, an I, and that will be the financial transaction from the specified unlawful activity in order to conceal. So I submit to you that

the government has proven this with all of the defendants because it's the conspiracy that you're finding on the verdict form.

The second is the conspiracy to commit the specified unlawful activity proceeds from a financial transaction in order to avoid the reporting requirements. So it's the second theory that you'll be determining on that one. The third theory that will be given to you that you must specifically find unanimously is that of the international movement -- specified unlawful activity, knowingly, international movement to conceal. And then, finally will be the international movement, specified unlawful activity knowingly done in order to avoid the reporting requirements.

This conspiracy and the proof in this case is this to money laundering? Yes. The conspiracy exists between these men and many others which you have heard about from the testimony today, not just these defendants sitting in front of you.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, if you want to believe one of four or five different stories that was given to you on cross-examination on Jose Trevino about where he got the money on Tempting Dash, remember, he told his accountant that he got a tip from his brother. He told his vet Shalyn Bliss that he sold a construction business. So theory of selling property, inheritance, or cash from his paycheck that he obviously must have put under his bed, you can still believe all of those, one of those, or none of those theories and convict these defendants,

because if he so much as joins into this conspiracy with the 10:22:57 1 intent to further it -- if he so much as thinks about buying a 10:23:03 farm in Lexington, Oklahoma to house his brother's horses and to 10:23:10 10:23:16 take care of them, then Jose Trevino is quilty of conspiracy. MR. FINN: Objection, your Honor. If he thinks about 10:23:20 5 buying property, that's a crime? Thinking? 10:23:22 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. The objection is sustained. Counsel 10:23:25 may rephrase. 10:23:30 8 10:23:31 9 MS. FERNALD: If he joins into this conspiracy 10 willfully, with the intent to further this conspiracy and even 10:23:35 thinks about it, even thinks about buying a car, he is quilty of 10:23:41 11 12 this conspiracy under the law. There's been much more evidence 10:23:45 10:23:50 13 that's been presented to you on that, but I submit to you that's 14 all that the government must prove to you under the law. 10:23:53 Francisco Colorado-Cessa, if you want to believe that 10:23:59 15 he is worth a hundred-million dollars but his business ADT Petro 10:24:05 16

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Francisco Colorado-Cessa, if you want to believe that he is worth a hundred-million dollars but his business ADT Petro Servicios is funding all of these horses and disregard the testimony that came from his financials that, at best, his company breaks even, and there is no way that he can pay for his operating expenses and purchase \$10 million worth of horses -- even if you wanted to believe all that, if he joins into this conspiracy with the intent to further it willfully and he purchases horses for this cartel, he under the law is guilty of this conspiracy.

And if you want to believe that Fernando Garcia is some

talented agent that knows about horses, that's fine, because if

he joins into this conspiracy willfully and he so much as advises

a member of this conspiracy on which horse to pick, he's guilty

of conspiracy.

Eusevio Huitron, if you want to believe that he's a good trainer, despite the evidence that he drugs --

MR. ESPER: Objection, your Honor. She's arguing matters that are not in evidence, your Honor. Those were, as you heard, questions of the witness. There's been no evidence introduced to that effect.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MS. FERNALD: You want to believe all that, then you can. You can listen to them talk about it. But if he joins into this conspiracy willfully and so much as gives a drink of water to one of these cartel horses in order to sustain them or the cartel, he is guilty under the conspiracy statute.

And if you want to believe that Jesus Huitron, sends his 29-year-old daughter to do his dirty work in Laredo to structure deposits, or anybody else for that matter, and that he turns around and he issues checks to the horsemen's account, in order to give money to other members of this conspiracy, then he is guilty of conspiracy to commit money laundering.

The conspiracy statute is a broad stroke with the federal law paintbrush. It covers almost anything once they joined in. That's the reason why these defendants are guilty of

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conspiracy to commit all of these different kinds of money
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             laundering. Thank you.
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                        THE COURT: Members of the jury, I'll give you the
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             morning break. Take about 15 minutes. Go use the facilities,
                       Breathing exercises, come back to proceed.
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             stretch.
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                        (Jury not present.)
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                        THE COURT: Fifteen-minute recess.
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                        (Recess.)
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                        (Jury present.)
                        THE COURT: Mr. Finn.
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             DEFENDANT TREVINO-MORALES' CLOSING STATEMENTS
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                        MR. FINN: May it please the Court, members of the
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             jury, government.
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                        Their stories are consistent. Their stories are
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             consistent. I think maybe that's because more than half of these
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             criminals that the government has called are represented by the
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             same lawyer, Frank Perez. Think about that. Frank Perez
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             represented a whole bunch of these guys. He's a jockey riding
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             four horses going in the same direction to get a reduced
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             sentence.
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                        You've heard about commingling of funds. You think
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             maybe there's a chance there was some commingling of information?
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             Here's how it would work. I'm Frank Perez. I've got all these
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             clients lined up. I go into debriefings. I go into proffer
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             sessions with the FBI. I learn as an attorney what the
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government's interested in. I can share that information with all of my clients. So they're scripted. The same lawyer. Talk about a conflict of interest.

The government in this case -- I watched the Kentucky

Derby over the weekend. I didn't want to. I've got four kids,

coached them at soccer, running home, put a steak on, we're ready

to sit down for supper and I was going to watch the Ranger game.

So I had on the Rangers, I come back in, it's this dad-gum

Kentucky Derby, and I said, I don't want to see horses, I don't

want to hear about horses. We've been living and breathing

horses for a month, right?

But the horse the government has chosen to ride in this is called, where there's smoke, there's fire. Where there's smoke, there's fire. How do we know that? You remember the testimony when Jose, my client, would come -- he's a U.S. citizen, father of four, all the witnesses say hard-working, honest, likable guy. Frugal, saving, American dream. When he comes into the United States, he's a U.S. citizen, he's got a passport. What happens? Did they just look at the passport and say, vamanos, welcome? (Moves head side to side.)

Handcuffed him 30, 45 minutes and interrogate him about who? His brothers, "40" and "42." Last time I checked, folks, "40" and "42" are not in this courtroom. They are not on trial. My client's on trial. But think about that. The government, way before they decided to pursue charges or issue an indictment is

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holding my guy aside, handcuffing him and interrogating him about his brothers. They checked his pockets. Nothing there. Checked the phone. Nothing there.

And remember the timing of all of this. This indictment got handed down one month before the Mexican presidential elections and three months before the U.S. elections. Why presidential? Why is that important? Think back during that summer, what was going on in Washington. All hell was breaking loose about Fast and Furious and Mr. Zapata, Agent Zapata getting killed, murdered by guns that were supplied by the ATF. People were calling for Eric Holder's -- he's the guy in charge of Department of Justice.

Think about that. You can't get "42," you can't get "40." Here we are. And where there's smoke, there's fire. When all the smoke from the battlefield clears, what do we have? We have testimony by people that murder and torture other people, that kidnap other people. And I was a federal prosecutor for five years, okay, and I have the utmost respect for the team assembled. And I've gotten to know Mr. Gardner very well. He is an honest, ethical guy. He's the kind of federal prosecutor you would want if you were a victim of crime. And I mean that.

For him to call a Zeta hit man to the stand took a lot of thought because if you're a federal prosecutor and you're sponsoring a witness and you know that witness has murdered, butchered, tortured countless people, made \$50 million and still,

has squirreled away -- remember his testimony, two or three million he's still hiding? And somebody asked him, hey, by the way, you don't mind telling us where that money's squirreled away, would you? You have no need to know.

In fact, when Mr. Gardner asked him a question as to whether or not he had underestimated the number of murders that he'd committed, he sneered at Mr. Gardner and said, what, whatever. Would you convict anybody on the testimony of that guy? Would you convict on the testimony of these other confidential informants that are trying to get a deal? I'd submit to you the answer's no.

But what the government wants you to do, frankly, what they need you to do is to engage in what I call funky math. Zero plus zero plus zero plus zero, in my book, equals zero. You're not going to convict based on this guy, this guy, this guy, this guy, all represented by Perez, or this guy or this guy, but trust us, these are bad guys, they're bad guys. Let's talk about the Zetas.

Folks, nobody has said that any of these guys are
Zetas, ever. The Zetas they want are in Mexico. And ask
yourself this: Why do we have the war on drugs? Because good
people get hurt, addicted, killed, kidnapped, raped, it's awful.
I agree. There's a problem here in the U.S. If demand dries up,
then you don't need a supply.

But there's also a problem in Mexico, isn't there?

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Corruption. "40" and "42" are supposedly in Mexico. They're not hiding in the hills of Afghanistan. It's not like it's Osama bin Laden. Do you think that the Mexican government really wanted to find those guys, they could? But here we are. Can't get the brothers, let's get the clean brother.

And remember Tyler Graham, who hardly said anything about my client, he had an FBI phone for 14 months. You think maybe he could have had a little chitchat with Jose saying, hey, where's this money coming from? Is this clean money or is this dirty money? You think? Hey, Tyler, wear a wire, a body mic with the little camera that looks like a button, and go up to Jose at one of these races or one of these auctions and just kind of see if maybe he'll tell you where this money's coming from.

They didn't do it. Want to know why? Because they were afraid that Jose would say, what was the truth, I don't know what the heck you're talking about. Whoops. Then they have to explain that away at trial. Fourteen months with an FBI phone. Think maybe they could have gotten a wiretap on Jose's phone? He used the same phone for years.

Remember the agent saying getting rid of a phone is consistent with illegal activity? Jose had the same phone for years. Same phone that they analyzed at the border crossings. The same phone that they seized when 100 agents in at least two helicopters raided the ranch. They searched it from top to bottom, attic, basement, cars, outposts, they searched his house.

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And all the king's horses and all the king's men came up with what?

I thought about having the agents or asking the agents through Mr. Gardner to bring in the 150 some-odd boxes of evidence that was seized at the ranch and at the house. And I was going to pile it up all up and say, folks, this is what a multi-year federal investigation has brought you.

Jose is either the smartest criminal on the planet or he's not guilty. The FBI was all over him and his family for years. Years. And here we are. Zero plus zero plus zero equals zero. The burden of proof in a criminal case is on the government and it's a high burden. That's why the government gets to sit close to you while we're sitting on the other side of the room. That's why the government gets to go first and the government gets the last word. Because it's proof beyond a reasonable doubt, not maybe, not possibly, not even probably.

And I know some of you on this jury have had prior jury service and you know that proof beyond a reasonable doubt is a high standard. I mean, it's moral certainty because you've got to live with your verdict. And you are a group of individuals. You are not a team. Deliberation doesn't mean capitulation. Deliberation doesn't mean compromise because, I submit to you, folks, you'll forget about this trial. But two, three, four years from now in a quiet moment, maybe you've taken your family to Big Bend, you're going to think back about Jose and you're

going to wonder, did I get it right? Did the government prove it
beyond all reasonable doubt? You are not a team. You can send
notes out. I encourage you to send notes out, questions if you
have them.

But I'm going to end on this and Ms. Williams will talk to you for a little bit. Remember in opening statement, I asked you to look deep into your heart and soul and identify something that you consider to be the most important of your own affairs. Remember that?

Okay. I don't know you, you don't know me, but I'll tell you for me, it's the health and welfare of my kids. I'm married to a beautiful, intelligent, strong woman, great wife, great mom, and I obviously love and care for her, but she doesn't count on me to protect her the way that my kids do, because they're young and they count on me, they count on mom. And my 15-year-old son, good student, excellent soccer player, he's got epilepsy. About nine months ago, he had a seizure out of the blue, scared me to death. I thought he was being electrocuted or something. And seizures don't run in my family or my wife's family, and I was scared to death. Ambulance, the whole nine yards.

So my wife and I go to some hotshot neurologist in Dallas and they do all these tests and stuff, and they said, well, since it doesn't run in your family, maybe it's just a one-off deal. He was playing video games at the time. Who's to

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say those are in the trash now, but he was doing these flashy, you know, lights, and they said maybe it was these flashy lights that triggered this seizure. Maybe he doesn't have epilepsy.

Well, unfortunately, about six -- didn't put him on meds. About six months later, he's at school, he has a seizure and he's mortified. Now the whole world knows he's got some

That's where we are here in this case. The government is asking you to trust them based on the evidence in that most important of your own affairs. Did Melissa and I immediately put him on meds? (Moves head side to side.) Did we hesitate to act in the most important of our own affairs? (Moving head up and down.) Did we talk to our son about it? (Moving head up and down.) Did we talk to other families that had kids with epilepsy? (Moving head up and down.) Did we get more consults from more

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) specialists to make sure? That's where we are.

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Would you hesitate to act, just hesitate, for a second, hesitate to act in the most important of your own affairs? If you would hesitate, that's a reasonable doubt. All the king's horses, all the king's men and here we are. Thank you.

DEFENDANT TREVINO-MORALES' CLOSING STATEMENTS

MS. WILLIAMS: Why do you think Ms. Fernald spent so much time in her opening talking about "40" and "42"? Talking about how if Jose had thought about doing something. Because she knows that they didn't prove their case. They wanted to. They worked pretty hard at it, but they didn't get there. They know that they didn't get there. And you know that they didn't get there. Fourteen months of phone calls, Tyler Graham, every e-mail Jose Trevino sent or received. Couldn't got a wiretap or didn't get a wiretap.

They don't have any evidence that Jose agreed to do anything with his brothers. All this evidence, boxes like that, that they took from Lexington that aren't in evidence, years of investigation, 60 witnesses, but they have to prove that Jose Trevino agreed to participate in the scheme to conceal drug money. They have to prove he agreed that he knowingly participated in this conspiracy, and they haven't done that.

We don't have to prove anything. We did our duty on day one when we walked into this courtroom and we sat down at that table. We didn't have to cross-examine witnesses. We

0:27 1 didn't have to talk. We don't have to argue. We don't have a
0:33 2 burden. At all. Zero.

And so, for the government to stand up here and say, oh, Ms. Williams on cross-examination, she brought up a lot of different ideas and different theories, you know what, that's because the government has the burden of proof, and when they don't prove their case, it's my job to try to point that out to you. And one of the ways I try to point that out to you is by showing you things they didn't think about. Things they didn't consider.

We would have liked nothing more than to tell you the rest of the story, but that's not our job.

THE COURT: Counsel, we're audio-ing to the jury assembly room, and you need to stay at the lectern or use the mic. My apologies. Not my idea.

MS. WILLIAMS: When I feel passionately about something, I tend to be quieter, instead of loud. I'm going to try to be loud, but don't, for a second, think that I feel any less passionate about what I'm saying.

But what the government is trying to get you to believe is that because this man's last name is Trevino-Morales, that it's not okay for him to engage in business that other people engage in in the horse business? It's not okay for him to conduct deals on a handshake. It's not okay for him to sell a horse for more than somebody thinks it's worth, some random

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person after the fact. It's not okay for him to take some mares, take care of those mares, bring the babies into the world, take care of the babies, so that he can give the babies back to the owner. It's not okay for him to do things like that because his last name is Trevino-Morales and his brothers are bad. His brothers are really bad, and that must make him bad, too. That's what they are trying to sell you.

I want to talk to you about this issue of investigative bias. During cross-examination, I think you heard us bring up a number of things that we feel like a proper investigation would show. When these agents go out and look at evidence, they're not supposed to have already made their mind up. When they try -- I mean, let's not kid ourselves. When Jose Trevino goes to buy Tempting Dash, that's a critical part of this case. Because if that \$25,000 is clean, then the \$435,000 that the horse wins is clean; and the money he uses to buy Mr. Piloto is clean; and the million dollars that Mr. Piloto wins is clean. Are you with me?

So this \$25,000 is really important to their case. And they made a decision before the indictment of this case that that \$25,000 was dirty. They decided that that was a fact, but they never proved it, and they never will because it's not true. Now, how do we know that? Well, we know for a couple of reasons. We know it because the Internal Revenue Service investigators don't even order Jose Trevino's tax records. That's reckless. That's just reckless. We know it because they don't have any evidence

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before the indictment of how much money Jose Trevino makes.

How do we know that? We know that because Agent

Fernald uses a Social Security statement that he finds at Jose

Trevino's house when he goes to arrest Jose Trevino, after he's

already been indicted, and he uses that and he spends time on the

witness stand trying to convince you that the Trevino family

needed every penny they make. That's what he said. They needed

every penny they made to feed their family.

And so, why is it my job to spend my lunch hour going over the bank records that the government got, and showing you that by taking out a couple of hundred dollars out of the paycheck, not depositing the whole paycheck, that in a nine-month period of time, they could amass \$7,700 in cash? Why is that my job? It's not. It's not my job because I don't have a job in this case. That's their job, and they're supposed to do it before they make a decision.

I won't do the math, because I know you don't want to see my calculator again, but if they say \$7,700 in 2008, they say \$7,700 in 2009, do you know how much money I could save over the previous 18 years to make \$25,000? Not much. It isn't much. Briefly, if I'm the Zeta cartel and I want to buy a horse to launder some money, do you think I'm going to buy a \$25,000, broken-down, had surgery, blood-infected horse, and hope it wins a bunch of money? Or am I going to go to one of these auctions that you heard so much about and buy a \$750,000 horse and hope it

wins a bunch of money? Which one makes more sense? 11:08:11 1 So Jose, just like he's built, brick by brick, a lot of 11:08:17 things over the years, dollar by dollar he saves this money, and 11:08:24 3 11:08:28 he buys this horse and it wins a race. We just talked about that. And then, he hires a bookkeeper and a CPA and a 11:08:33 5 veterinarian, and as his business grows, he advertises in 11:08:46 6 magazines, real horses, real business, hard-working, honest. 11:08:53 7 You know, if he needed money, at any point, he could have sold 11:09:10 8 11:09:13 9 Tempting Dash, \$3 million. \$3 million. 10 How many times did you hear from people in the horse 11:09:28 11 industry, there aren't any quarantees. It's all a gamble. A 11:09:31 11:09:34 12 horse is worth what somebody's willing to pay for it. Nobody can 11:09:39 13 tell you how much a horse is worth. It's however much somebody 14 pays for it. 11:09:45 Blues Ferrari, I know you're going to hear a lot about 11:09:51 15 Tyler Graham told you that horse was worth \$250,000. 11:09:53 16 17 know somebody bid \$300,000. 11:09:56 11:10:17 18 Hernando Guerra, he's friends with Ramiro Villarreal. 19 Lots of people know Ramiro Villarreal. He's a fixture in the 11:10:21 20 horse business. The fact that Jose Trevino buys that horse from 11:10:23 11:10:28 21 Ramiro Villarreal. Hernando Guerra is not indicted. What about 11:10:35 22 this Fort Worth police officers who comes to Jose Trevino's house 23 in 2011, eleven officers, 7:00 in the morning, pull everybody out 11:10:41 2.4 of the house, search high, low, did they find any evidence that 11:10:46 25 he's involved in some sort of conspiracy? No. They don't. 11:10:51

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What about this Oklahoma City Police officer who won't admit that he stops Jose Trevino in a pretext stop? Finds \$5,000 and they don't like Jose's explanation. What does that prove? Well, it proves that Jose Trevino consents to searches, that he lets people look at his luggage, his passenger's luggage. They're in his car, they're in his house.

E-mail address? Phone? Not a thing. Not a thing. Tyler

Graham, you heard about these witnesses. You heard me say to

Agent Fernald, do you see what you're looking for? Do you see

what you're looking for? And that's the investigative bias that

was reckless disregard for what's right in front of you that I'm

talking about in this case. Again, you're looking for evidence

that Jose is just like his brothers.

What reason has the government given you for why this man lived here since he's 15, worked hard, raised a family, worked at a hard job all his life, saved money, didn't do anything extravagant? Why would he suddenly decide he wants to be a part of some Zeta legacy? Why would he decide that he wouldn't want his own legacy, his own personal hard work, bring your kids up the way they ought to be brought up? Why would he abandon that? Was somebody sick? Was somebody hurt? Was he in bankruptcy? Why would he abandon the life he had built for himself to become a part of this legacy of his brothers, this legacy of the Zeta cartel? Why would he want any part of that?

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He wouldn't. He didn't.
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                       It's the government's burden. It's their job to prove
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             what they're saying beyond a reasonable doubt. They don't get to
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             just stand up here and say, well, we found a phone with a Mexican
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             phone number on it. That's not good enough. That's not good
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             enough.
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                       There's no evidence of any communication between Jose
                       There's no evidence that at any point, he looked to
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             Trevino.
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             them for guidance, he asked them for help, that they told him
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             what to do in the horse business, that he took any advice.
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             call, e-mail, text, BlackBerrys, PIN message, confidential
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             informants, written messages, zero. Zero. And that's why when
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             you get that verdict form, you write "not guilty" on it under
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             Jose Trevino.
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                       THE COURT: Mr. DeGeurin.
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             DEFENDANT COLORADO-CESSA'S CLOSING STATEMENTS
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                       MR. DEGEURIN: First of all, I am not unmindful,
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             believe me, of the sacrifices that you all have done in your life
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             to be here for these four weeks. You know, you were taken away
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             from your families, your regular life. You sat down, you paid
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             attention. You listened to the evidence. I watched you. I was
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             counting on it.
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                       THE COURT: Mr. DeGeurin, you're going to either have
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             to use the --
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                       MR. DEGEURIN: Mic. Oh, I can use this mic.
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THE COURT: Yes, sir. 11:16:42 1 MR. DEGEURIN: But I do have a little bit of -- does 11:16:43 2 that work? 11:16:50 3 11:16:52 4 THE COURT: It's working. Okay. And because our system of justice 5 11:16:56 MR. DEGEURIN: is not perfect, but it's the best in the world. And what do we 11:17:16 6 11:17:25 7 have that's better than any other system in the world, and that is the protection that an accused has to have a jury protect him. 11:17:32 8 11:17:46 9 And that's been a design from the beginning of our time of the 10 United States. We fought to keep it and we still have it. And 11:17:52 the idea is and the concept is that no person shall ever be 11 11:17:58 convicted unless a jury decides, beyond a reasonable doubt, that 12 11:18:05 11:18:13 13 the accusations are true beyond a reasonable doubt. 14 You're not part of the prosecution. To the contrary, 11:18:21 11:18:25 15 you're the protector of the accused. If, in the end of this 11:18:36 16 trial, you say to yourself, the evidence was not sufficient to 17 prove guilt of Francisco Colorado beyond a reasonable doubt, and 11:18:50 18 that's your verdict, or you have a hesitation or a doubt and 11:19:01 19 that's your verdict, the first person to congratulate you and 11:19:05 20 thank you for your service would be Mr. Doug Gardner, because he 11:19:14 21 knows that would be justice. Because justice is what the jury --11:19:18 11:19:26 22 when the jury does its job. 23 So I'm spending some of my precious time to let you 11:19:29 know that I appreciate everything you're doing. And I want you 2.4 11:19:32 25 to remember your role is not to try to put some case together, 11:19:35

not try to convince people of someone's guilt. Your job is just the opposite. It is to look at the evidence with a skeptical eye to see if it proves a fact beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, you'll remember -- Mr. Colorado has a family and Jose Antonio, you've heard about, and you've see his wife, some of his brothers and his family. And he grew up in Tuxpan, small area in Veracruz, that he worked hard all of his life, grew up on a ranch. And he's been in the oil business, the oil -- environmental remediation business for a number of years, at least his present company over 15 years, and he's been very successful.

You'll remember that the government proved up through Mr. -- I think his name is Barrera, or something like that, he was with UBS, and the government proved up that in 2010 and '11 -- maybe it was 2012 -- his company could be sold between 70 and 90 million net to Mr. Colorado. In other words, it was worth 70 to \$90 million. That's just ADT. That's not counting the other three companies that are related.

So he's been very successful over the years, and there's a lot of hard work that goes into that and a lot of sweat and tears and a lot of people involved. I think somebody said over 2,000, 3,000 employees, mostly the city of Tuxpan, have worked or have family working for ADT, in the oil business.

So anyway, I want you to keep in mind, that's the person Mr. Colorado is. And then, we're going to talk about,

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just a little bit of time, what was going on during this period of time that the government has alleged there was a conspiracy to launder money.

You'll remember Ramiro Villarreal, you've heard a lot about. He was a horse purchaser, he was a horse — he liked horses himself and he had horses in Mexico and he bought horses. He was pretty good at doing that. And he bought horses between 2008 and 2011. Somewhere along the way, he rubbed elbows with Miguel Trevino and Omar Trevino. And Ramiro spent \$3.5 million through different companies, if you'll recall, they went to buy horses and maintained horses and they managed horses. And he did that through Mauricio Paez, that's not charged because all he did was take money, sent the money to buy horses at the request of Ramiro Villarreal.

And Hernando Guerra is another person that's involved in this purchase of horses. And Hernando Guerra is an interesting fellow because he is an international judge of cattle. He was all over the world as a judge of cattle. And he also knows something about horses but primarily cattle. You remember he's the one that Mr. Colorado sent young Jose Antonio, who was at that time 13-year-old son, to come to the Houston Livestock show to learn the cattle business from Hernando Guerra, who's known internationally for his expertise in cattle, because Francisco Colorado, as is consistent with his life, wants his children to know horses, but more than that, cattle, take on and

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1 carry forward his ranching business and, hopefully, even his oil 2 remediation business.

But Mr. Guerra, if you'll recall, was asked by Mr. Gardner, did you meet "Cuarenta" or No. "40"? He said he met Miguel Trevino several times, talked to him, talked to him with Villarreal, and they talked about horses. Now, he had no idea, no one told him that this is a Zeta. He didn't know it until after the indictment came down here that -- shortly before the indictment here that there was -- that this Mr. Miguel was a real bad guy. He just thought he was a wealthy guy interested in horses.

And I'm going to -- I want you to keep that in mind.

You know, you meet somebody that's worth 350, \$450 million and
you don't say, I'm a Zeta. Miguel Trevino, you wouldn't -- by
meeting him, you don't feel he's a bad guy. You're wondering how
he made his money, possibly.

Oh, by the way, and Hernando Guerra says, I've known Villarreal for 20 years. We're close friends. Twenty years and I had no suspicions that he was doing something for Miguel Trevino or anything was wrong until the end, when I realized I had a lot of horses in my name. I started a company Fast And Furious to put horses in the name that there were more horses in my name than I was aware of.

Rene Amarillas was the either FBI or DEA, I forget which, but a federal agent that went to Mr. Villarreal and said,

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we think that there's some bad stuff going on here and we'd like 1 for you to cooperate with us and make some recordings. And so, they record a bunch of calls. Mr. Villarreal's trying to get -gather evidence against Miguel, No. "40," No. "42." It was interesting on when he was testifying that there was no information about Mr. Francisco Colorado in these secretly recorded calls, except there was one call that said "Pancho" and Carlitos were discussed in one of the calls, and he explained the agent, after all this time working with him, didn't know who Mr. Colorado was or who Mr. Carlitos was, and whether Carlitos was Carlos Nayen or whether he was Commander Carlitos, which is another guy.

And the "Pancho," he wasn't sure whether that was "Poncho" Cuellar or "Pancho" Colorado as nickname. And then, we had a very interesting person who comes into the picture. Villarreal, who's working for the government, was killed. was a car wreck. Before that, Carlos Nayen gets -- the attention comes to him. Remember Carlos Nayen was a young kid that worked at a horse track that Mr. Francisco Colorado kind of took in because he had a troubled family upbringing, disowned maybe, but Mr. Colorado knew his grandfather and respected him.

And Carlos Nayen was a whiz at picking horses. You might recall, I had a witness on the stand that I think it was Lazy E Ranch, or something, and I asked him if he would recognize Loose Perry, which was a horse Mr. Colorado owns, and he said,

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possibly the best horse ever in the world of horses. And the triple -- the three top horses in Mexico, three top horses in Mexico were owned by Mr. Colorado after Mr. Carlos Nayen started helping him pick horses.

So yeah. People knew who Mr. Francisco Colorado was because he had the best horses in Mexico. And part of that reason was because of this young kid who he took under his wing and who later, as you'll recall, is seen with Tyler Graham at horse races at auctions buying horses. But who is Carlos Nayen? You know, he's -- the wedding. He looks like a movie star and his wife is wonderful. She's sweet. And Mr. Francisco Colorado is asked to be a witness and he helps do this wedding. This is right in the midst of things.

But remember Alfonso Del Rayo-Mora. He was a guy that, according to Mr. Rayo, was kidnapped by his friend Carlos Nayen.

Well, actually, he was kidnapped by Zetas. When he was released, Carlos Nayen said, I got you released. You owe me a favor.

You're going to come to the United States, you're going to pay two-point-something-million dollars for horses. And he goes.

He's all beat up. We saw pictures of him with his hands and stuff. And he goes with Carlos Nayen and Carlos Nayen's brother, and they go to some auction and he writes the check and there's -- someone took a picture of him writing the check for, I forget, three-million dollars for horses that weren't his. He paid for the horses, but they're not his horses.

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They go into these different companies that Carlos Nayen had. I'll get to those in a minute. And he explains that his injuries were due to a golfing accident. Now, he's not charged and because he didn't -- even though he paid money to buy horses that were not his and that were -- Ms. Fernald would say they went to the bad guys. Even all that's true, he did not intend to join the conspiracy, and he did not knowingly and intentionally and willfully hope that the object of the conspiracy succeeded. So he's not guilty.

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) doesn't he come over more often? Because he can sell himself and he could sell anybody anything about himself. But he's got more than one face apparently.

You know, he gets Francisco Colorado, who has taken him in, who has given him a blank check to go do my horse business, do it well, Carlos, and Carlos does. But Carlos also, if you'll refer to the testimony, represents other people in the horse business. He manages not only Francisco's horses, but he's managing other people's horses and possibly, according to the government, he's managing "40's" and "42's" horses.

All right. So Carlos Nayen gets Francisco, the person that has helped him become who he could have been, and gets him to write a check for \$2,240,000 and give it to the auction people on September 6, 2010 to Ruidoso auction house. Carlos says the money's needed. That same day, Piloto is winning the race. Now think about that. This is Francisco Colorado is writing a check for two-million something, buying a bunch of horses, 14 or something, I forget what they are.

Same day, there's a horse race and Piloto, we've heard so much about, wins the race and everybody -- I don't have -- this picture here shows some of the people that were celebrating the win of Piloto. You saw a picture Ms. Fernald showed where there was 50 people around this, celebrating the win of Piloto. Francisco Colorado wasn't there. He was not part of that big group that all were there on that same day, 9-6-2010.

That's the signature line on the check. That picture was taken 9-6-2010 with all the celebration, and Mr. Colorado wasn't there. And I think the agent testified he didn't go to any of the -- he never knew him to go to those horse races that were in question.

But Carlos Nayen in 2010, going on 2011, something crazy's going on. This is when he's kidnapping his good friend Rayo. But what he's doing is he's started a company, Carmina, LLC, to put horses in. Next one is Desiree Princess Ranch, LLC. That was another company -- LLCs that he could put horses' names in. He put horses' names in Bonanza. He was expanding big time and Fast And Furious.

November 2011, he goes to Mr. Francisco Colorado, and he says, we need money now, quickly, we've got to have it. And Mr. Jaff, who Mr. Colorado's met -- Mr. Jaff explained, you've been to the Colorado place. Mr. Colorado was the person that bankers and people like that wanted to know and wanted to have contacts with because he was the premium person in the oil remediation environmental business, and that was what he does is quick loans, you get them back.

And this is Mr. Jaff. You remember him testifying. He had talked so highly of the family, the business where he went to the business, the ranch, how large the ranch was, the cattle ranch, cattle business, the horses that Mr. Colorado was taking care of. And in November 2011, he says something changed. Mr.

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Colorado called him, he went to see him. He was disheveled in appearance. He seemed anxious, nervous and he needed money, even though he's got a company that's worth \$70 to \$90 million he could sell at a drop of a hat. Cash-poor but he had to have the money.

So he says, another thing I saw, in addition to being nervous and disheveled and I needed the money, is, all of a sudden, he had heavy security, at least five men securing him. What was going on? What was going on? What was Nayen doing? Had Nayen gotten too close to the Zetas? Almost after the loan was made, Jose Antonio and his wife go to Houston. They leave Mexico. Francisco Colorado follows him soon thereafter. They leave Mexico.

Now, did money -- did a lot of money go out of ADT accounts? Those were good business accounts, yes. Did a lot of money go to the auction houses to buy horses? Yes. Did some of those horses not end up in Mr. Colorado's name? Yes.

But as Ms. Fernald and prosecutor pointed out at the beginning of this trial, they had an outline. They said what you have to do, what you have to find is that several-step process, and one of them is the wires that were sent or the check that was written by Mr. Francisco Colorado, that check, those funds had to be proceeds of the specified unlawful activity. In this case, sale of drugs, the bribery of a horse race, the gates, or something, or extortion. Those funds had to be a specified

unlawful activity funds. This is a very technical offense. Very 11:43:19 1 technical violation. 11:43:26 3 If the proceeds are not proved beyond a reasonable 11:43:29 doubt to be proceeds of drugs, or something like that, then they 11:43:32 4 tell you there is no violation. That's the end of it. Now, 11:43:38 there is no evidence, although there was insinuation, that good 11:43:42 6 money was sent by Mr. Colorado and then, he was -- it was 11:43:49 7 backfilled or paid to him in cash in Mexico. That was 11:43:58 8 11:44:03 9 insinuation, right? There was no evidence of it. And they had -- we have this on here. 10 11:44:11 11 The jury instructions are real clear. With respect to 11:44:14 11:44:19 12 the second element that you're going to have to -- talking about, 11:44:25 13 the property was the proceeds. The property now we're talking 14 about, the money, the checks, or the wires, have to be proceeds 11:44:27 11:44:31 15 of illegal activity before there's a violation. That the 11:44:37 16 monetary instrument or funds transported, in other words, the 17 wire or transferred from the United States to Mexico, that's the 11:44:41 18 wires that Mr. Colorado did, had to be the proceeds of drugs. 11:44:46 19 MS. FERNALD: Your Honor, I'm going to object. This is 11:44:54 20 a misleading argument because it's the conspiracy, not Mr. 11:44:55 21 Colorado-Cessa's check, that must contain the specified unlawful 11:45:00

MR. DEGEURIN: That's an element of this subsequent offense, your Honor.

The checks --

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activities.

THE COURT: What? Counsel is right. The charge is

conspiracy. 11:45:17 1 MR. DEGEURIN: Yes. I understand that. 2 11:45:18 3 And the explanation in the conspiracy is to launder 11:45:20 money, right? And in this case, as we've been talking about, 11:45:24 they have to prove that Mr. Colorado intended to join a 11:45:31 conspiracy willfully to launder money. In other words, he has --11:45:35 6 stay with me on this. Well, you'll have the instructions. 11:45:45 7 have to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, through testimony that 11:45:50 11:45:53 9 Mr. Colorado intended to make sure that the object of that 10 conspiracy -- had to want it to succeed, to do something to make 11:45:58 it -- it's willfully, knowingly and intentionally joined the 11:46:05 11 conspiracy with the intent that money laundering succeed. 11:46:09 12 11:46:14 13 Now, what did the government do to try to show that Mr. 14 Colorado tried to convince -- tried to put up evidence that Mr. 11:46:30 11:46:34 15 Colorado was somehow paid money by the bank? And that is what they call -- and you've heard about them, the criminals, the 11:46:48 16 17 blood-dripping murderers and recall four of them. Mr. Cuellar. 11:46:51 11:47:00 18 He's the one that was at a horse race in Mexico and was asked, 19 was Mr. Colorado at the horse race and was Mr. Miguel Trevino at 11:47:08 20 the horse race? Yes. Would you point him out in the courtroom 11:47:11 21 over at the table? And he couldn't -- he could not point out Mr. 11:47:17 11:47:27 22 Colorado because he didn't know who he was. 23 Mr. Hector Moreno. This is an interesting character 11:47:33 because remember Hector Moreno, we find out later, we had to call 2.4 11:47:38 25 him back, was charged with conspiracy -- murder and kidnapping 11:47:42

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and of killing Villarreal or having responsibility, who was the government informant in the government's case. And yet, he walks in with -- he's not charged here and he admitted that he was paid money for his testimony. He had to have something to testify about to be paid money for. And he was given an immigration status so that he's not going back to Mexico where he's charged with murder.

Well, this fellow, Hector Moreno, I want you to think about. Would you -- who was charged with murder, the Zeta, he did -- most of his life was drugs, and you have to believe him, whatever he said, in order to say Mr. Colorado knew that any of the money that -- that any of the money he sent was going to be backfilled or paid back to him. He didn't know the details. Moreno knows that the information he gives has to be something that's relevant. He's another one of these guys that has the same lawyer. And so, he says, I heard there were payments made to Mr. Colorado, but he didn't know any of the details. That's as far as he could go.

"Mamito," the last guy, ladies and gentlemen, I had the responsibility of cross-examining that killer, a guy that eyes are dark, but they turned gray as you talked to him. You'll recall, he's the one that I said, did you kill 20 or 30 people? He wasn't sure which one, it was 20 or 25 or 30 that he personally did, not because he was involved with but he personally killed. He said yes. And I asked him, did you

torture them before you killed them? And he said some.

Now, and I also asked him, he said he made \$50 million net himself. He's got about 3 to \$5 million left that's hidden out of Mexico. And I asked him, would you mind telling me where it was? And he said, I see no need to. The lawyer asked him, where is that money? This drug money that you put away, that you're trying to get a benefit by testifying in this court.

Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot -- the Judge instructs you on people like that, you've got to weigh what they say with great caution and care. Boy, that's a understatement. But can you believe that person beyond a reasonable doubt? Of course not. You have the right to say, let's take the Cuellar and the Hector Moreno and the "Mamito" and set them aside. Let's see if other evidence is sufficient, and that's exactly what I think you should do and suggest you do.

Carlos Hinojosa was the corrupt prosecutor in Mexico.

Remember he's the one that claimed to be a prosecutor and he turned corrupt and start taking bribes, and then, he started — then he said, I was the bookkeeper for the Zeta in Nuevo Laredo, Miguel Aleman, and I just blew it up where it is just to show you the distance. He was in Miguel Aleman, and Francisco Colorado's ranch and his business — the hometown of his business is down in Tuxpan, eight-hour drive away. So they're way across from each other.

But anyway, this guy, Jose Carlos Hinojosa, when I

started cross-examining him, he said, well, he gave money -- I didn't see it happen, but money was supposed to be given to Mr. Colorado and I know it did. Mr. Colorado borrowed \$6 million way back in -- he couldn't remember the dates -- 2003, 2004 to buy equipment. Remember that? And for his company. And it was loaned to him by a Zeta. Remember that testimony?

And the Judge told you -- stopped everything and he said, this is not what he's charged with. This is information beyond -- past the indictment that starts in 2008. And you are only -- you're not to consider this money that he claims was given to Mr. Colorado in 2003, 4, whatever it was, because it's outside the indictment and you're not supposed to let that prejudice you. Do not use that to determine guilt or innocence.

You can only use it for a limited purpose, and that is if you find any guilt, beyond a reasonable doubt, Mr. Colorado committed every act in -- charged in the indictment, then you can use this information if you believe, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he -- you could use that information to determine if he'd had the type of mental state to commit the act alleged in the indictment but only for that purpose.

But what's more important -- or, first of all, you've got to really be careful about someone like that's testimony when your job is to protect the citizen accused. Person accused. Mr. Hinojosa -- when I was cross-examining him and asked him, how can we believe this? There is no evidence of it. We have to take

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your word for it. Do you agree with that? He goes no, no. No, no, Mr. DeGeurin. I kept exact books. I wrote everything down in the books. Every payment that Mr. Colorado, every -- if there was any -- and the loan, the \$6 million loan and I kept the books until Mr. Miguel Trevino said, take him off the books, he paid his debts, and that was in 2007 or 2008. Take him off the books.

So even if you believe he borrowed \$6 million, way back before this indictment, to get some equipment for a job, even if you believe that, then you've got to believe, also, that he was off the books by the time any allegations of this indictment had come so that ADT is totally away from Mr. Hinojosa's radar.

But now, think about this. Hinojosa told you that the way -- what he says is true and you can prove it is that everything was on my computer and on a thumb drive, and when I was arrested, I gave the thumb drive to the FBI and the FBI had it. He must have said that four or five times. If you don't believe me, look at my thumb drive and have all those document -- all those things I'm telling you about will be on the computer.

Sometimes what the government does not bring you is more important than what they do. They got their thumb drive. They've got their computer. They've got a guy up there on the stand that's a corrupt, 20-year Zeta, whatever he was. He says proof of what I'm saying is in the FBI hands. And what does the FBI do and what does the prosecution do? They do not bring you that.

THE COURT: Counsel, you have two minutes.

MR. DEGEURIN: Real quick. I want you to think about this. The moneys that Mr. Colorado sent to the United States to purchase things with, he was -- he had pesos that he converted to dollars to wire to the United States, right? It's not like the theory is, dollars come to Mexico and they're dirty dollars and drug dealing. They take the dollars and they get someone to turn that into pesos so they can use it, right? Washed money. Well, every bit that he wrote was in dollars, not pesos.

I'm running out of time and I started off by telling you that I appreciate your time. And I've been trying to honor your time and stay within the guidelines of the Court. He's been very good about that.

I'm going to leave you with this. I will not be able to talk to you about anything that the prosecutor talks to you about when I get through. So it's going to be your job to resist and to ask those questions that I would ask, or respond to what you think I would respond, because I'm not allowed to get back up. Mr. Colorado did not intend to join a conspiracy with a bunch of Zetas. He did not knowingly, intentionally join a conspiracy with the intent and willfully to help the Zetas or to help conceal money. He did not do that. That's the bottom line.

So, oh, by the way, they have all of the records and we gave them to Pennington, the IRS agent, and they could not find any evidence of any cash being put into ADT accounts or the other

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accounts. So don't let that hold you up. That's it.
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                        I'm not good at budgeting my time. I thank you very
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             much for your attention. If I forgot something, left out
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             something, you're going to have to argue it for me. Thank you
             very much.
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                        THE COURT: Members of the jury, I'll let you have your
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             lunch break. Remember, don't talk to anybody about this case,
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             even to yourselves at lunch. And be ready to come back at 1:20.
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                        (Jury not present.)
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                        THE COURT: We're in recess till 1:20.
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                        (Lunch recess.)
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                        (Jury present.)
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                        THE COURT: Members of the jury, during the noonday
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             break, while you were not eating, did anyone attempt to talk to
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             you about this case?
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                        JURORS: No.
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                        THE COURT: Did you talk to anyone about the case?
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                        JURORS: No.
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                        THE COURT: And did you learn anything at all about the
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             case, outside the presence of each other in this courtroom?
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                        JURORS: No.
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                        THE COURT: All right. Show negative responses to all
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             questions by all jurors.
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                        Mr. Womack.
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1 DEFENDANT SOLIS-GARCIA'S CLOSING STATEMENTS

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MR. WOMACK: Your Honor, counsel, government.

Ladies and gentlemen, first, a couple of quick comments from something that Ms. Fernald said during her closing this morning. She told you that the most important things you would hear in this court, you heard from his Honor, Judge Sparks. You know that's not true. What you heard from Judge Sparks was the law to apply in the case. It is exactly correct. It has been developed over the 237-year history of our country. It is the collective knowledge of every court today, and it goes back, as his Honor says, actually, back to Great Britain. So it's 400 years worth here. But that is only the law to apply, and you cannot challenge it and you won't.

The most important words you have heard in this court were the words testified to by witnesses and the words and figures contained in documents that are exhibits because that is the body of work that is the evidence that you will look at in reaching a decision in the case. And you didn't promise us that you would do that. And you didn't promise that you'd follow the judge's instructions. You swore before God that you would do that. So we expect that of you and we know that you will.

Ms. Fernald also showed you a slide, and we've already established beyond a doubt that I'm a caveman. I will not be having a light show. I won't build graphs as we go, but they have that capability and it's pretty neat to watch. And remember

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Ms. Fernald had a slide that started with the words "money laundering," and then, she built the slide as she went and she said, here are entities that did things. Here are people that did things. I think she named some horses, and the only mention she made at all on the slide of Fernando Garcia was off to the bottom right corner where she talked about him making these deposits in 2008.

Now, that implied to you possibly and, if so, bank account in 2008 as part of a conspiracy. His Honor and your

appear -- was not associated with any of the people in this case

part of money laundering. And, of course, someone charged with structuring by itself or money laundering -- the five men who sit here are charged with an evil agreement to commit money laundering. And as the government's pointed out, and his Honor has told you, it's not even necessary they actually commit money

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN)

laundering if they agreed to do it and they take one step towards 13:25:02 1 the completion of that crime. 13:25:07 MS. FERNALD: Your Honor, I'm going to object because 13:25:08 3 13:25:09 it does not take one step. MR. WOMACK: Your Honor, it requires an act in the 5 13:25:13 furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. 13:25:15 6 7 MS. FERNALD: It does not require an act. 13:25:16 THE COURT: No, no, no. Now, if I need a little 13:25:18 8 help -- she's correct and I have instructed the jury on it. 13:25:21 9 10 MR. WOMACK: Yes, sir. 13:25:24 13:25:25 11 But the case before you is about a conspiracy to commit a crime. And very briefly, let's look at opening that account 12 13:25:30 13:25:37 13 for what consideration it may be worth to you. In September of 14 2008, that would have been five years ago. You know, Fernando 13:25:41 Garcia is 29. So he was around 24. You know from Garcia's 13:25:45 15 13:25:51 16 Exhibit 1, his college transcripts, he had left school around 13:25:57 17 2007 and was working in his field and interrupted his education 18 to actually do some practical work in horse racing. 13:26:02 19 To be guilty for that to even have been structuring, he 13:26:07 20 would have had to have known at that point, that day that if he 13:26:14 13:26:20 21 makes deposits more than \$10,000, a bank has a requirement to 13:26:25 22 report that to someone. And then, he intentionally made smaller 23 deposits to avoid that reporting. You are all invited to use 13:26:32 2.4 your common sense in the knowledge of the ways of the world and 13:26:40 25 your prior experience. 13:26:43

How many 24-year-old men or women would have even known the first time they open a bank account that if I make big deposits, there's a reporting requirement for the bank? If you've ever been fortunate enough to make a big cash deposit into your bank, you know what they do? Do you remember that? They say, what is your Social Security number and I need your driver's license. They do not ever tell you, oh, I'm making a report to the Internal Revenue Service. Have a nice day.

They merely say, what's your Social Security number?

At least the first time you do one. And can I see your driver's license? You're not put on notice of any recording. And it's no more than if you go through -- if you go to the H.E.B. and write a check for groceries, or you buy batteries at Best Buy, if you try to write a check or hand over a credit card, they always say, can I see your driver's license?

Many of you probably remember that your checks used to have your Social Security number and your date of birth on it because companies required that information. In the last decade and a half or so, with the advent of identity theft and all this, we've quit doing that. Now you can't get checks with a Social Security number or date of birth, but you used to have it on all of it. Things have changed.

For anyone to be charged with structuring, structuring means making -- it means you're making a deposit knowing that the bank had a responsibility to report it to someone, and you

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intentionally try to avoid it. Compare that with the testimony of Maurico Paez, the casa de cambio? The government asked him, isn't it true that you can't bring more than \$10,000 into the United States? And Paez, hearing the government stomp their foot, said, oh, that's right.

Remember I got up and cross-examined him and pointed out that that was false. You can bring untold money. You can bring a billion dollars cash into America. All you have to do is tell the Customs official, I've got a billion dollars worth of cash in my briefcase. It's perfectly legal to do that. But you have to tell the government if they ask you, I am carrying a large amount of cash, in or out of the country.

We talked about jewellers, when they travel to Mexico to buy gold or jewels from estates, or whoever, they don't take checks. If you write a check, you'll never get the property. You give them a check, they'll say, well, I'll send you the jewelry when this thing clears. Or you say, well, I'm going to leave -- I'm going to leave you a check and you keep property. Commerce doesn't work that way. Certain things you buy, you pay cash for to get a better deal. And used to, again, you pay cash for everything. But since that has nothing to do with the conspiracy, which is what the charges are, I want to get away from that.

Let talk about what really matters. When the government conducts a large investigation like this, it's very

much like being a trainmaster or the load master in a train.

You're looking at all the things available to you. You've done some investigative work and you develop a theory, and that theory is a destination that you expect to go.

I expect to go down the track to a certain point to a courtroom in Austin, Texas. And you start out loading train cars and putting them on the train. And once you get loaded and you start down the track, you have a very limited/no opportunity to change course. You're locked into a rail heading north, south, east or west, and that's basically it. And there's some points you might divert and go a little bit different direction but you're pretty much committed on that train.

Well, the government does that in large criminal investigations. They start out with a couple of Zetas and they say, "40," "42," they must be bad. They certainly appear to be. And they cast this big net. Say, okay, let's bring in anybody we could think of that has any connection at all, and let's try to find somebody that's in America, since we don't expect the Zetas to come up here to participate. So let's charge people.

And many of them, we know two of them at least from Mexico, others, you know, come in, they plead guilty or they do whatever they want to do. But ultimately you have five men before you who said, we did not do it. We demand our day in court. So a jury can look at the evidence for four weeks and do the right thing. And that's why we're here.

None of these men chose to do a plea agreement or do anything like Farias and get probation. No one offered to do anything like that. They're here to be cleared. As Mike DeGeurin said, you're protecting the people sitting at the defense table because you're a jury.

When the government tries to prove a criminal case, like this, they very often -- excuse me, very often rely on three different kinds of witnesses and they're all lawful to do that. One group are criminals that have entered into a plea agreement or have some kind of immunity promised to them. And as you know from the Judge's instructions, you have to take their testimony with great caution. It doesn't mean you can't believe them, but you have to take it with great caution because they have a reason to help the government.

And let's face it. If I would go out and sell drugs or traffic in drugs, if I would kill men, women and children, I would torture some of them, if I get a chance to lessen my sentence and my own personal freedom, would I hesitate to lie?

Do you think I would hesitate, for a moment, to lie if it would help me in my sentence?

But the interesting thing -- the only person I hear about in this trial, which is Fernando Garcia, is it doesn't matter if they lie. We won't like it. We'll find it repugnant that these people are the way they are, but it doesn't affect Fernando Garcia because not one of them, not one of the

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government witnesses, these criminals, said Fernando Garcia was involved in anything illegal.

Y'all probably took notes. You have recollections probably better than mine. You know that Mario Cuellar said that as he thought it was, Los Zetas will use big businessmen to try to do stuff because nobody would notice that they had money. Well, Fernando Garcia is not a big businessman, and he said that we'd do anything we could to keep people from knowing. This is pretty obvious, right? We'd do anything to keep people from knowing that we're doing anything wrong. I wouldn't tell my neighbors. I won't tell anybody. Well, of course not. So you wouldn't tell Fernando Garcia that, oh, by the way, while you're training my horses, while you're buying my horses, I'm laundering money for the Zetas. You'd never say that.

You heard testimony from some of them that Ramiro
Villarreal, who nobody would have ever suspected was involved in
something like this, supposedly, according to the government
witnesses, the Zetas were so concerned that he knew about them,
even though he was not a snitch. He had no deal with the
government. But just because he knew so much, they had him
killed.

Ms. Fernald had a graph -- I think it was the very first one -- showing I won't call them "40" and "42" because I mess the names up so much if I try to say all three of them.

Miguel Trevino-Morales, Omar Trevino. Just "40" and "42," that's

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simpler for me. So the caveman name is "40" and "42." And she showed the pictures of "40" and "42," cold-looking, mean-looking guys. Nothing like their brother. But she showed that picture and she talked about how they had egos. That has to be correct. And they want to have a legacy and all these other things.

And they're so protective of that that they would kill, supposedly, Ramiro Villarreal just because he knew that they were investing in horses on their own. So would they make that mistake with another guy if Nayen started doing stuff, are they going to tell about it? You know they're not going to tell Fernando Garcia because they never even met him. They don't even know his name. We'll talk about that in just a moment.

So Fernando Garcia would never have been brought in on this secret that there was a conspiracy to launder money for the Zetas. Cuellar never mentioned Fernando Garcia's name. He talked about arranging for payments for trainers, fees, look at your notes. He never said the name Fernando Garcia. He said that and you know from his prior conviction, he was basically a mule. He's the guy that would haul drugs, money, guns, whatever. He would drive the stuff, but he's kind of a legend in his own mind because he said, I was in charge of a lot of people.

And we brought up the fact that in all of his prior testimony or anything he ever said to people, he had never mentioned, oh, by the way, we also invested in horses. That came up when he found out through his lawyer, David Parras, that, oh,

by the way, the government in the Western District is interested in Zetas doing horse stuff. That would be another opportunity for you to testify.

And he made this wild claim and you know it's either a wild lie or it was just ineffective, but he told y'all that he arranged to pay the gatekeeper to open the gates so that Mr. Piloto would get out of the gate first. We'll talk about

you see people you know sitting at this table, and they pointed right at Fernando Garcia and they said, do you know him? he's had no dealings ever with Fernando Garcia. He's never heard the name. He also said he knew Francisco Colorado and that was pretty funny. The government said, well, where is he? He looked at the table and he said, I don't see him over here. Whoever he thought was Francisco Colorado isn't the gentleman sitting there across from me in court. Where he got that name, we'll never guess, but he doesn't know him. And when they asked him, is that -- I don't recognize that guy at all.

Didn't know his name and he claimed that he also paid the starters for Mr. Piloto to get out of the gate first. And having had enough of that, what did he do? We introduced Garcia Exhibit 3. You have it. Go back and enjoy it during your deliberations. It will be a break from everything else. It has to be the most

13:37:10 13:37:12 13:37:15 13:37:16 4 13:37:21 5 13:37:25 6 13:37:32 7 that in a moment. 13:37:37 13:37:41 9 The government asked Cuellar to look around the room, 10 13:37:45 11 13:37:48 12 13:37:53 13:37:57 13 14 13:38:12 13:38:15 15 13:38:18 16 17 13:38:21 18 13:38:26 19 13:38:30 20 Hector Moreno also never mentioned Fernando Garcia at 13:38:32 13:38:37 21 22 13:38:47 23 13:38:52 2.4 13:38:57 25 13:39:02

exciting horse race you've ever seen. And remember first he said, well, I'm not sure if that's that race or not. So we let it play all the way through, all 20 seconds of this outstanding race. He said, oh, that is, that -- I remember that. That is Mr. Piloto.

And then we stopped it. We said, okay, you said the gate was open differently. We stopped it and you can do the same thing. We stopped it and you saw the gate. There was one controller for the gate. The gate is mechanical. It opens exactly the same for every horse and you've got proof of that. You have the video off of YouTube.

And then, he said, well, maybe they slowed the horses down. Yeah. They slowed the horses down coming out of the gate. So we went a few more frames, like you can do. Mr. Piloto was what? What position was he coming out of the gate? Dead last. When you see the gates opening and you know it just from watching track meets and if you know about horse racing, the fastest qualifiers for a sprint, which is 1,200 meters for man or woman, or 400 meters for a horse. The fastest runners in the best times have the advantage of running in the middle lanes so they can see the athletes on either side and tell how they're doing. We always put the fastest athletes in the middle lane and lanes on either side, and the worse your time gets, the further out you go.

Mr. Piloto qualified tenth out of ten because he ran a

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slow heat in his qualifier. He won by a bunch, but he slowed down because there was no big race. So he had the slowest time of the ten to make the final of the All American Futurity. was in the outside lane. A horse obviously scratched when only nine started. It should have been ten. But Mr. Piloto got moved into nine, instead of ten.

And remember what happened. They opened the gate. comes out the slowest, and he veers off to the right towards the What does that mean? That means he's running more rail. distance than the other horses that are going straight to the finish line. He's going off at an angle. He's taking extra steps which slow you down. Now, you have the advantage of not bumping into other horses which will slow you down, but you're taking extra steps.

jockey managed to ride him when he got about two meters or less from the rail, and he went straight down the track, and in the midpoint -- and you can tell the shadows. The track runs north south, and you can see the shadows going east to west, and they do that so the horses don't have sun in their eyes when they're racing. And when he's going down that track, he's going south, I guess, because the shadow's coming from his right to left, from the west across, at 4:49 p.m. on 6 September of 2010. You can see from the shadows there were straight lines. At the midpoint,

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But you could tell he's accelerated and over the next couple of hundred meters, he runs down the field and wins in a photo finish. A thrilling race. It proved to you two things about Mr. Piloto. One, genetically he has his mom and dad's and his family tree's pure, raw, unadulterated speed. Only God can give you that coordination to run that fast. He has that genetically from his family on both sides and because horses are pretty smart animals. These race horses know they're supposed to win.

Just like the female is a filly when she's racing, and when she

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) starts breeding, she's a mare. Well, that young colt Mr. Piloto won one race, but it was the biggest race in quarter horse history -- in the world of quarter horse racing. He won a million dollars twice, like Corona Cartel won.

And we know that Corona Cartel -- we're guessing, figuring out, you know, will he be producing semen until he's 26, 27? Should. He could be worth over a hundred-million dollars as a breeding stallion. He was only worth half a million as a race horse during his short career because he's too valuable as a stud. Same thing with mares. If a filly is a champion, like Pilots Point, Ms. Pilots Point, after she wins a couple of races, you stop and she becomes a mare, breeding with Mr. Jess Perry and creating Mr. Piloto and other fine horses. That's where the value of a race horse is. It could be 200 times the value that the horse could make running in a race. So breeding is where the money is.

The government brought in a third witness to talk about fixing that race that you know it wasn't fixed. Maybe they tried to fix it, but they did a bad job. The only horse that was slow coming out of the gate was Mr. Piloto.

I believe that you're the only court in America to have a single-digit Zeta testify or even in the courtroom. And how remarkable that his nickname is "Mamito," which he said means something about magic. Hasn't he earned that nickname? He brutally murdered at least 30 Mexicans. He tortured some of

them. He was No. 7 of all of the Zetas. That young corporal left the special airborne services and became a Zeta. He was No. 7. He was at the front of the line when they formed this outrageous bunch of mercenaries.

But when he got arrested for all that he has done to Mexico, they gave him to the United States. They didn't prosecute him. A murderer of 30 or more of their people and all the terrible things he's done, and they hand him to the United States. Well, that could be good because I don't think Mexico has a death penalty and we do. We have it in federal court in every state. Even the states that don't have the death penalty, in federal court we do.

So they hand him over to the United States where he could get a death sentence because he didn't kill -- we can't prosecute him for killing Mexican citizens in Mexico. But how about if in February of 2011, a magician orders some of his henchmen: You see that Chevy suburban with United States diplomatic plates, I want you to stop it and kill the people inside it. He gave him that order and they killed ICE Special Agent Jaime Zapata, an American. They shot and tried to kill ICE Special Agent Victor Avila, they managed to escape. He was in an ambush-protected the vehicle. It was a bulletproof suburban. But they rolled the window down to try to talk to these monsters, and they stuck a rifle barrel in and you know the story. They shot everybody.

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Well, Special Agent Avila managed to escape with his
life. And you know what happened, even if you don't remember
seeing it on television, some spokesman for the United States
government said, we will not rest until we get these people in a
courtroom and bring justice. And you know the justice for the
magician, we're not charging him with killing an American agent
and trying to kill --

MS. FERNALD: I'm sorry, I'm going to object because there was no evidence in the record that this witness ever made that order on that particular case. There is zero evidence to that effect.

MR. FINN: There's evidence.

MR. WOMACK: You may recall differently that the witness said that he had confessed in Mexico to ordering that be done, but they tortured him into it. Do you remember the torture they did to the magician? They put a hood over his head, holy mackerel, no wonder he confessed to something he didn't do. They put a hood over his head. You're kidding me. Do you think he put hoods over the head of people that he tortured? Is that what he did when he said that he tortured people?

But he said that was enough torture that he falsely confessed to killing an American agent. And we will never know if we could convict him because he has a deal, he told us, I'm not being charged with that. I hope that made you as sick as it did me.

Tyler Graham told you that Fernando Garcia is the only college trained -- or person he ever met in the horse business pursuing a college degree in racing. You've heard from numerous witnesses, including these certain few that actually knew Fernando Garcia. He represents a lot of folks in buying horses. He's an agent. And you know from other witnesses you can only interact, take care of horses if you are an owner or an agent. Ι can't just walk up and say, hey, I'll arrange shipment of that horse. If I don't have some authority, I can't do it. I have to be an owner or an agent.

criminals. Tammy Canida from the American Quarter Horse Association knows Fernando Garcia. All the -- most of the businessmen came in here, businesswoman told you, we know Fernando Garcia. He's a horse owner and he's an agent for a lot of different people, not just Mr. Colorado, which would be a great client. He buys the best horses. So that's a client you want to have.

And Jose Trevino, although he's building his business, he's buying good horses, too. So if you're Fernando Garcia and you're trying to break into the horse business and really get a name for yourself as the wonder kid -- you know, people say he has expertise, he is an expert. He's young in it. Doesn't have the great experience that Mr. Huitron has had, "Chevo" in

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) proved through Mr. Piloto, he identified him, bought him for a song, and ultimately trained him up to win a million-dollar race for Jose Trevino. It's easier to be a great trainer and to be a great picker if you really get to buy the good horses. And Fernando Garcia is the kind of guy you have do that.

realistically. They'd kill you. And all these other people that the government claims are really connected to the Zetas and have met them, like Nayen, he didn't have a Z by his. He put a Z by Fernando because it was a joke, because that would offend anybody, and he said, I didn't know how to take it out. But that's why he put that in there.

Obviously if there was one picture, one e-mail, one text message, one phone call, one file of any kind where Fernando Garcia had ever met or talked to "40," "42," Rejon, anybody, any Zetas, you would have seen it on the screen. It didn't happen. There isn't such.

Jane Eckert was very important, it turned out. She's the office manager for Heritage Place where champions are sold. One of the great auction horses in quarter horse racing. And she told you that you know the government had made -- in fact, it's one of the overt acts in the indictment, and you'll agree it's like No. 18 or so.

They only alleged three things of overt acts involving Fernando, but the second one, it says that he directed structured deposits or structured payments of \$51,700. And Jane Eckert debunked that and Special Agent Johnston with the DEA, who took all -- obtained all the e-mail records for Fernando Garcia.

Fernando has only had, you know, since even high school one e-mail address, Fernie004 at something. You have it. It's the only e-mail address he's ever had. He didn't switch it when he works for the Zeta. He's only had one e-mail. His computer goes back several years, at least four. He doesn't change. His phone that the special agent said he didn't change his phone. And both of them identified the e-mail chain for someone named M. Canales sent deposit slips, proving deposits had gone into the bank account of Heritage Place, and he sent it to somebody called Papalotes, or something like.

And then, Papalotes forwarded to Fernando to forward to Heritage Place because they wanted to know if they were paid the balance of all these horses. There was a lot of money. There was like two-and-a-half, three million dollars and there was 51,000. Fernando Garcia couldn't have made those deposits. You see nothing, no phone call, e-mail, text message, nothing where he directed anyone to make those deposits. He wanted proof for Heritage that they'd been paid, but he didn't make any directions to anyone how they were paid. Ever. Look at the records.

Special Agent Pennington knows that kind of stuff.

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He's an IRS agent a long time, great guy. Knows what he's doing. 13:54:45 You've seen him for four weeks. He said, we have no proof at all 13:54:49 of Fernando Garcia making structured payments to anyone. 13:54:54 Agent Lawson, good guy. Just like Special Agent Pennington. 13:54:58 What did he tell you? He said no e-mails, no nothing showing 13:55:03 5 Fernando Garcia did anything wrong. 13:55:09 6 7 13:55:11

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But I don't think he was an agent for all these people. He's entitled to say that. But you know that's ridiculous. If you're not an agent, you don't get to speak for one. You're either an owner of a horse or you're the agent for the horse, or you don't get to take the horses to the vet or arrange for them to be fed, or housed, or moved. Fernando Garcia was an agent, and none of the people that he would have worked for, of all people you've heard about and ones you didn't hear the names of because they weren't involved in the case, none of them — there's no suggestion in the record anywhere that any of those people say, I work for the Zetas, help me out.

There was absolutely no suggestion that he knew that there was a money-laundering scheme and that he willingly participated in that. It didn't happen. He was not a knowing participant of any scheme, I don't care what the scheme, involving any of these five. But that's for you to decide.

An exhibit I want to show you I think is really important to you is Government's Exhibit 140. Again, Government's Exhibit 140 is two documents. The first one is a

sales contract, dated July 10, 2010, from Fernando Garcia, and 13:56:42 1 it's actually two -- as we know, Jose Trevino, doing business as 13:56:51 Tremor Enterprises. I told you in opening statement that 13:56:57 Fernando Garcia met Jose Trevino basically over Mr. Piloto. 13:57:02 is proof of that. If March of 2010 more or less is when Fernando 13:57:07 5 would have first met Jose Trevino, according to the evidence 13:57:13 6 Special Agent Lawson testified to at length. And what happened? 13:57:16 7 Over the next few months, Fernando was training 13:57:21 8 Mr. Piloto. He had taken him to Ruidoso to his stables in New 13:57:25 9 10 Mexico, getting ready for the All American. He was training him 13:57:29 in the right environment, right altitude, and he's a really smart 11 13:57:32 12 trainer. Mr. Piloto started doing better, and he came to the 13:57:37 attention of Jose Trevino. 13:57:42 13 And by July of 2010, 10 July, Jose Trevino was 14 13:57:44 15 convinced enough of the progress of this great horse and the 13:57:50 16 prospect that he would enter into a contract to buy that horse. 13:57:56 17 Now, you haven't seen any of the sales contracts, have you, in 13:58:00 18 this case? It proves that Fernando Garcia and Jose Trevino 13:58:03 19 didn't know each other that way. If they were coconspirators, it 13:58:09 20 would be a handshake. It would be at the wink of an eye. They 13:58:15 13:58:19 21 wouldn't have written contracts to sell the horse, they won't 22 need that. But they didn't know each other that well, so both of 13:58:21 23 them, for their own protection, entered into a written contract. 13:58:24 2.4 That commenced, as you know from Bill Price, when a man 13:58:27 25 says, I'll send you my horse for a price and they shake hands or 13:58:33

they sign on the dotted line, you expect all to live up to that
and the seller will not sell the horse out from under you. Well,
here, they can't because you have a contract. So Jose Trevino
had locked in that horse, but he could always just choose not to
pay for it and the sale would never go through.

So for the next couple of months, Mr. Trevino, again, because he's a smart guy, cautious with his money, he watched for the next couple of months and Mr. Piloto went faster and faster, and, lo and behold, in mid-August, what did he do? He qualified for the All American Futurity. And it was after that that Mr. Trevino said, I'll buy that horse now. He already had a contract to hold it.

Now, he actually came to the, wow, I'll buy it now, and they already agreed on the price back in July. Fernando couldn't raise the price now that he has qualified for the futurity. They had a deal.

Well, there's another document with 140 and it's dated 20 September 2010. Now, this is two weeks after the All American. Fernando had already produced a \$1 million winner in Mr. Piloto, but he had Number One Cartel, which is another great horse with a great family. But they still don't know each other that well. They certainly weren't coconspirators. And they executed another written contract for Number One Cartel.

The snitches for the government that testified, one of them claimed he was actually with "40" -- a couple of them said

they were with "40," talking about quarter horses. They watched Mr. Piloto race. When "40" was making his bald claims, oh, yeah, we paid the gatekeepers. Don't worry about it, we fixed it. Of course that never happened. At least it wasn't effective if he tried it.

But the important thing was "40" said that Nayen was the trainer for Mr. Piloto. "40" knew Nayen's name. I don't know whether he really knew him, but he at least knew his name. He'd never heard of the name Fernando Garcia or Felipe Quintero. Felipe was the named program trainer. Fernando, we know, was the real trainer. He got the buckle from Felipe. "40" didn't mention his name because he's never heard the name. He's never met Fernando, doesn't know anything about Fernando. If there's anything there, it was so secret.

One last thing. The government found on the computer a file that had this article on the Zetas. We don't know where it came from. We don't know if it was ever printed. We don't know that it was ever read. We don't know what year. I think it will be on the document what year it was written. But if you look through it, like I asked Special Agent Lawson, you'll find all kinds of names from Pablo Escobar in Columbia all the way down to Rejon, Enrique Rejon, the magician. He is named in that article. But there is no mention of the lower number Zetas "40" and "42" that the government claims are actually head of the Zeta when they're not even named in there anywhere.

When I asked the special agent about that, he said, well, I only read the first page. And I said, well, then, take a while and look at it. He said, well, I looked at it cursorily, and I don't see it. I said, take your time to read the whole thing, and the government still said, no. We'll stipulate Miguel and Omar Trevino are not named anywhere in that article.

If you had read that article, there is nothing in there that will put you on notice at all that Miguel Trevino-Morales, or Omar Trevino-Morales or someone called "40" or "42" had anything to do with the Zeta organization. You would have seen No. 7. I don't think they had a number, but they had his name Enrique Rejon, something or another, the magician who doesn't know Fernando.

When you go to deliberate, if you find the witnesses have all been credible, or if you find the criminals not to be, it makes no difference for Fernando Garcia. There is no evidence at all that he joined a conspiracy. Not one document, not one text message, not one phone call. Counsel for Jose Trevino says is he like a master criminal that was so smart? Was Fernando such a master criminal that the government just couldn't find something on him? They presented nothing.

And your sworn duty, what we all expect of you is that if you have a -- you have to hesitate to act, you have a legal and moral obligation to find Fernando Garcia not guilty. Under our system, like Mike DeGeurin said, the best there is, you are

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what stands between a citizen and a prison cell or some kind of 14:03:27 1 conviction. We put all of this -- we have judges with decades of 14:03:31 experience. 14:03:36 3 But judges have tremendous experience. Lawyers have 14:03:47 4 experience. We would trust this decision only to you. And the 14:03:51 5 one common denominator among every one of you is what? 14:03:55 6 Well, of 7 course, you're American citizens. The other thing is you're a 14:03:59 registered voter. You can check every one of you is a voter. 14:04:02 8 14:04:05 9 That's how you get on the rolls to be a federal juror. 10 Whether you vote in elections or not, if you vote for 14:04:08 14:04:11 11 one party or another, matters nothing. You cared enough to 12 register to vote. You cared enough for your country to do that. 14:04:17 14:04:21 13 That says something about you. And you swore before God that 14 you'd do the right thing in this court and that's all I ask. 14:04:24 14:04:28 15 Thank you. 14:04:33 16 THE COURT: Mr. Esper. DEFENDANT EUSEVIO HUITRON'S CLOSING STATEMENTS 14:04:37 17 18 MR. ESPER: May it please the Court, counsel, all 14:04:49 19 counsel. 14:04:51 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I know it's starting 20 14:04:52 14:05:05 21 to get late in the day, and I'll try to be as brief as I can. 14:05:10 22 The author Harper Lee wrote a book many years ago, called To Kill 23 a Mockingbird, and she talked about the novel's protagonist 14:05:14 2.4 Atticus Finch and how he describes the jury system, and it was 14:05:20 25 his opinion that the jury system was not an ideal system. 14:05:25

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wasn't ideal, it was a living, working reality. And that's what all of you are to this system. A living, working reality.

And through the years in all the cases I've had, whether they lasted two months, three weeks, three days, I've always grappled with finding the right words to convey to members of a jury my gratitude and my appreciation, not only on behalf of myself but on behalf of my respective client for the job that every jury does because you are a living, working reality of this system. And so, in trying to find the right words, I just kind of narrowed it down to two, and that's to simply saying thank you.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, his Honor has told you and has given you a number of legal principles and the applicable law in this case, and I want to talk about just a few of them with you because I think they're important. The first one is a legal principle called the right to remain silent. An accused in a criminal courtroom has the right to remain silent. That fact cannot be held against him. All of you heard that during jury selection four weeks ago, and all of you said that you would follow that instruction. And I sincerely believed that.

Of course, applying it is hard because we don't live our lives that way. We live our lives just the opposite. And if you'll permit me to be anecdotal, I could demonstrate how. About 20 plus years ago -- I have two daughters and about 20-plus years ago, when they were little girls and I was a much younger man, I

came home from work one day and they were -- summer, they were outside playing with the neighborhood friends. And, of course, for those of you who have little children, especially those of you that are fathers, that's a special time when they're little girls.

And so, they came up to me and they were playing with their friends and playing softball out in front of the house and came up to me, daddy, you know, we missed you. So I said, girls, okay, look, you're playing softball, please be careful how you're playing in front of the house because we have a lot of windows on the front, and they said okay. So I go inside and I'm not in there ten minutes, and I hear a sound that I immediately recognized of glass breaking.

So I go outside and, of course, all the other neighborhood kids have scattered, and there's my two little daughters Jacqueline, who's six, Stephanie, who's four, and I have the ball in my hand and I said, Jacqueline, did you break this window? And she looked up at me, of course, she's about four-feet tall and I'm six-foot-four, and with as much courage and nerve as she could muster in her little body, traits I assure you she inherited from her mother, she said, dad, I'm taking the fifth.

Well, you know, ladies and gentlemen, I have to bite my tongue. First, I bit it because I didn't want to show my anger because -- and my anger was a natural reaction. Someone accuses

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you, you accuse your child, you don't want to hear them saying,
I'm going to take the fifth. I'm going to invoke my right to
remain silent. On the other hand, after my temper had subsided,
I still bit my tongue because I wanted to say, this is dad's
girl, this is papa's girl.

The point I'm getting at, ladies and gentlemen, when you come into a court of law, you can't use that. In our everyday lives, we think that way, and it's all right to think that way. It's the right way to think. But you come into a court of law and an accused who had been faced with an accusation says, I'm remaining silent, I'm not going to testify. All of you, I know, will hold yourselves to that oath because in this case, this man right here, "Chevo" Huitron, has not testified.

Now, there's another instruction that I think is very significant in this case, and that is the conspiracy instruction because that's what the crime here is charging. A conspiracy to commit money laundering. Now, I'm not going to go into the money-laundering definitions. I've been trying to get -- embrace my arms around it for 30 years and I'm not sure I get it. All of you know, I know, will try to grasp it.

But a conspiracy is an unlawful agreement to violate a law. And in this case, two or more people have to intentionally and knowingly and willfully agree with the intent to commit that crime. They've got to come into the agreement knowing of the unlawful plan, and they do it knowingly and voluntarily.

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1 Ms. Fernald gave you the example of Mr. Gardner here being a bank robber. Maybe in some other life he was but not in And that Mr. Pennington and Mr. Lawson knew he was a bank robber, and he asked one of them, can you go buy me a car? That doesn't make him a conspirator. Even though he knows he's a bank robber and he asked him to buy a car, that does not make him 6 7 quilty of a conspiracy.

What makes him guilty is if he goes, buys the car, knowing that Mr. Gardner is going to commit a bank robbery. That's the key. Knowing that of the unlawful purpose. If he asked Mr. Lawson to go fill up the gas tank, that doesn't make him a conspirator. It only makes him a conspirator if he knows that the funds that he's ponying up for that gas tank are going to be used to drive the car to rob the bank; then that makes him a conspirator and guilty of it. If he doesn't know that, doesn't make any difference if he knows this man's a bank robber.

Doesn't make any difference at all.

Now, what has "Chevo" Huitron done in this case, ladies and gentlemen? He trains horses. That's all he's ever known in his life. And I want to flush one thing out real quick. You know, this doping stuff that goes on in society, it seems like it's permeated all our sports. He's not on trial for that. You know, we see it all the time now in cycling, baseball, football, boxing. It's in horse racing. It's obviously using something to get an advantage.

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He's not on trial for that. And that really has nothing to do with the allegations in this indictment. It has nothing to do with whether he intentionally and knowingly joined into this conspiracy. So, please, if you want to punish him for that, he's already been punished for that.

But to be a member of a conspiracy, you have to enter into an agreement to violate the law. And in giving the definition, Ms. Fernald pulled out certain portions of it, which if I were in her shoes, I would have done the same thing, just like I'm going to show you, ladies and gentlemen, what is significant in this case.

And that is on page 15, and when you go back into the jury room and you have these instructions with you, please, ladies and gentlemen, please read that language very carefully because in the definition of a conspiracy, besides not only intending to join a conspiracy, knowing of the unlawful nature of it, there are others — some other factors, which are mere presence at the scene of an event. Even with knowledge that a crime is being committed, or the mere fact that certain persons may have associated with each other and may have assembled together and discussed common aims and interests does not necessarily establish proof of the existence of a conspiracy.

And, also, a person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy but who happens to act in a way which advances some purpose of a conspiracy does not thereby become a conspirator.

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"Chevo" Huitron is a horse trainer. He trains horses. That

sentence, I submit to you, describes his situation in this case

and is the backbone of why I submit to you he's not guilty of

this offense. He trains horses.

Now, the government's going to have to establish that he, this man right here, this man who works 15 hours a day, seven days a week, knew that the moneys that were being paid to him for the 30 or 40 horses that he trains constantly, knew that those funds came from cocaine distribution, extortion, or race-fixing.

Where, ladies and gentlemen, has that evidence come from?

His Honor tells you that you are the judges of the credibility and believability of the witnesses, and so, when I talk about where's the evidence, let's talk about these witnesses. Now, that means that you can believe everything that a witness says, you can believe nothing what a witness says, you can believe parts of it, disbelieve other parts. Witnesses who are testifying for some benefit. His Honor tells you, receive that evidence with great caution and weigh it with great care.

Now, I have divided the three groups of witnesses -- all the witnesses who testified in this case into three groups, and the first group is what I call the dark cloud witnesses or players. These are individuals who are sinister, ladies and gentlemen. I call them the dark clouds. Miguel Trevino, Omar Trevino, Mr. Cuellar, his right-hand man Moreno, Mr. Rejon, "Mamito," Mr. Guadalajara, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Mata.

These are the dark clouds because these are all individuals -- and do not be fooled. These are all individuals who flooded, flooded this country with tens of thousands of pounds of cocaine. They destroyed who knows how many lives. Who knows how many lives they've destroyed.

But you know what? They don't care how many lives they've destroyed. They do not care at all because while they were flooding this country with all their cocaine, they were doing it for one reason, and that's to put money in their pocket because it's all about them and it always will be.

Now, they get apprehended, whether voluntary or not, and they come to the United States. Now they're prosecuted. Now they get up on the witness stand and want to convince you that they're trying to do the right thing. They're not. Do not be fooled. It's all about them and it always will be. They're wanting to get out of prison early just so they can keep doing the same nonsense that they've always done. It's always about them. And they don't care how many other lives. They don't care if there's one more life that they destroy. Not at all. It's easy. They're used to doing it. They're used to doing and destroying lives.

Now, these individuals, ladies and gentlemen, are drug dealers, and drug dealers try to camouflage themselves into society, whether it's in Mexico, whether it's in the United States. They don't want other people knowing that they're

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1 cocaine dealers, that they're drug dealers. They try to 2 camouflage that.

And in order to camouflage that, the only people they're going to tell they're cocaine dealers are to people that they're dealing cocaine with. Mr. Cuellar made the absurd statement that there's no doubt in my mind that Mr. Huitron knew I was a cocaine dealer. Come on. I'd asked him earlier: Did you tell him you're a cocaine dealer? No. Did you tell him this was drug money? No. That would be dumb.

Well, how can you say it's dumb, on the one hand, and you didn't do it, but, on the other hand, he supposedly knows? They want to camouflage themselves because they're hiding from the law both in this country and in Mexico. They're riding from the law. They're hiding their assets from the law. Now, and so, consequently, they go to great pains to camouflage what it is they do.

I want to talk a minute about Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Moreno. These are two individuals who made some comments about Mr. Huitron, that, oh, yeah, he trains "40 's" horses and "42's" horses. Where does that come from? It's their testimony. So you've got to ask yourselves, how believable is that? Oh, well, I saw him in Mexico 20 or 30 times.

Wait a minute. So the government brings in these border crossings. He crossed seven times in three years, and five of those times, these guys, Cuellar and his little minions

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had already come into the United States. So on two occasions?

And he wasn't even in Piedras Negras on those two occasions. So

how can a person say, I saw him 20 or 30 times in Mexico? How

can one of them say, I saw him at a table talking with "Cuarenta

How hard is that to make up, ladies and gentlemen? How

hard is that to make up?

And what is even more astonishing is that these individuals, Cuellar, Moreno, Guadalajara, what did Mr. Mata -- you remember Mr. Mata. He's the guy that drove the money supposedly all the way to Ruidoso, New Mexico. He's one of the Mr. Cuellar's money drivers. And when I was cross-examining him, I could tell he didn't really care for Mr. Cuellar.

And finally, I just said, Mr. Cuellar is a guy that doesn't tell the truth. Isn't that right? And his response was (speaks Spanish). That means a big liar. This is someone that knows him. He knows that he lies. He knows he lies when it's to his benefit to lie.

Mr. Moreno, this is a man, ladies and gentlemen, if you'll recall, pled guilty in 2004 in federal court. Lied under oath to a federal judge. He's going for sentencing and he takes an oath to tell this federal judge the truth, and he convinces the federal judge not to give him 120 months but to give him twelve months and one day in prison. Pretty good salesman. Under oath in a federal court, just like this, and he convinced that federal judge to drop from 120 months to twelve months and a

day because, Judge, I promise you, I'm not going to do this 14:21:16 1 I promise you. I've learned my lesson. 14:21:19 Two years later, him and Cuellar are back rocking and 14:21:21 3 rolling again. So Mr. Moreno knows what it's like to come into a 14:21:26 4 federal courtroom, lie and try to convince someone that he's 14:21:30 5 telling the truth. He convinced a federal judge of it. I hope 14:21:34 he didn't convince you of it. You judge his credibility. 14:21:38 7 Now, getting back to the way they camouflaged into 14:21:43 8 14:21:48 9 society. They don't want people -- whether it's "Cuarenta 42," 10 Cuellar, they don't want -- Mr. Guadalajara, that's another quy. 14:21:52 He's a guy that supposedly said, oh, yeah, I had a guy take some 14:21:58 11 12 money to Mr. Huitron, and the driver made a joke, oh, where's the 14:22:02 14:22:06 13 kilos? And an hour later, Cuellar's having to chew out this 14:22:13 14 little minion, creating the inference that somehow my client called "Cuarenta." 14:22:18 15 Well, you saw his phone. You got his phone record. 14:22:19 16 14:22:22 17 Didn't have any phone calls to anybody. To nobody. And if he 14:22:25 18 called anybody, which I seriously doubt this even happened, he 19 would have called Mr. Ramiro Villarreal. 14:22:30 20 Mr. Ramiro Villarreal -- and this is the next group of 14:22:33 14:22:37 21 witnesses that I put into this case, and these are what I call 14:22:42 22 the buffers. Mr. Ramiro Villarreal, Mr. Carlos Nayen. 23 two individuals who are individuals who know about the horse 14:22:48

money. And these are the two individuals, ladies and gentlemen,

business, and they know who to go to to be able to take this

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Nayen and Ramiro Villarreal.

We started with Villarreal going back ten years ago up to his death in 2011, and then, right at the time he dies, Nayen comes into the picture. These are two individuals who know a lot about horses. And there are also two individuals who know where to go look to pay for trainers, vet, jockeys, you name it, breeding, they know where to go look.

And so, these are the two individuals, those are the two who know the source of the moneys that they're getting. They know the source of the funds. They know who are giving them the money. And very interesting, ladies and gentlemen, these other individuals, Mr. Rejon, these despicable, sinister dark clouds, not one of them was asked by counsel for the government, would you identify "Chevo" Huitron in this courtroom? Or let me show you a photograph. Let me show you a photograph of him. They didn't ask those guys one time.

Now, these guys know who "Chevo" Huitron is. He's a horse trainer. They know who he is because of Villarreal and Nayen. I submit, ladies and gentlemen, they don't know who he is. They've never seen him. They would have identified him in this courtroom. It's reasonable to infer. They wouldn't even ask the question because, you see, they don't want to know these people. They just are working through buffers, Nayen and Villarreal, to accomplish what they want to accomplish.

Now, do you reasonably believe that Villarreal and

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Nayen are now going to tell someone like "Chevo" Huitron, oh, these are really "40's" horses, these are "Cuarenta's" horses, these are Cuellar's horses? Of course he's not going to tell them that. Of course he's not going to tell them that.

And that leads me to the next group of witnesses in this case, and those are the people who Villarreal and Nayen duped into doing things that they wanted them to do. Let's start with, first, Mr. Hernando Guerra. That was Ramiro Villarreal's buddy. Knew him for 20 years. He's got him depositing money into his bank account, opening banking accounts, taking checks, he didn't think anything was wrong.

And this was a sophisticated businessperson, ladies and gentlemen. He's got some sophistication to him. This man has a sixth-grade education in Mexico, can't read or write. That's significant, ladies and gentlemen. It's significant.

And Hernando Guerra didn't pick up on it until the twelfth hour. Boy, something is amiss here. This is his friend for 20 years, and he didn't pick up on it. And Guerra, by the way, is also a person who tells you that trainers, many times when they pay for these entrance fees and vet fees, sometimes the trainer pays for it, sometimes the owner pays for it. Shae Cox told you the same thing. It's not unusual.

Now, Mr. Paez, he's an educated guy. Went to the University of Monterrey in Mexico. He's the money exchange house guy. The guy who washed three-and-a-half-million dollars through

his money exchange house, profited the whole time from it. 14:26:38 1 he's very much the same way as Mr. Guerra: I didn't know. 14:26:43 Mr. Paez, who's sophisticated, he's even got some 14:26:48 14:26:54 4 obstacles in his business built in to keep away the drug dealers from laundering money. 14:26:58 5 So what do the drug dealers do? They -- one of their 6 14:27:00 7 buffers, Ramiro Villarreal, goes and filters the money through. 14:27:04 But what about the people that are on the recipient end from 14:27:08 8 14:27:13 9 Villarreal and these people that are being duped, how do they 10 know, ladies and gentlemen? What evidence is there that they 14:27:16 14:27:19 11 know if these people, the ones who are hoodwinked don't know and 12 didn't know and who are sophisticated? 14:27:25 14:27:29 13 How someone like Mr. Huitron, who can't even operate a 14 computer, can't even run his own business because he didn't know 14:27:33 14:27:38 15 how. All he knows how to do is train horses, this is how much I charge. That's it. That's all we know. This is a man who 14:27:42 16 17 works. And just look at him, ladies and gentlemen. And I don't 14:27:46 18 say this demeaningly, he's weatherbeaten because he works 14:27:49 19 outside. He works with his hands. He works with his feet. 14:27:53 20 toils. He doesn't grudge that toil because that's all he knows. 14:27:57 21 Mr. Stooks, he was the guy that had the Lucky 7, or 14:28:02 14:28:08 22 Lazy 7, or whatever it's called, he sold a couple of horses to 23 Ramiro Villarreal. Oh, nice guy. So pay cash for them two 14:28:12 different times, 15,000, 20,000. I didn't suspect anything. 2.4 14:28:15

Jane Eckert, she was one of the people -- I don't

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1 remember exactly what she did. I'm sure you have recollection
2 that is better than mine. She said, oh, Mr. Villarreal was a
3 broker for owners of the horses. Fooled her. She didn't pick up
4 on it.

Now, there is Mr. Quintero and Mr. Farias. They're individuals who say, I didn't neither, but they came in and entered a plea and decided to cooperate. They said after the fact, you know, I found out and I'm fessing up to it. Well, his Honor tells you, ladies and gentlemen, please, please, his Honor tells you the fact that somebody's entered into a plea agreement and has pled guilty, that's not evidence of any guilt of my client. Both of those individuals are trainers, just like Mr. Huitron is, but that doesn't make Mr. Huitron guilty just because they pled guilty.

Now, finally, we have Tyler Graham, ladies and gentlemen. And what do we know about Tyler Graham? This is someone who has horses in his DNA. He's born into horses from the time he's a little baby. He's out there with his grandfather and his father. He's out there with horses. He goes to -- he's an educated person, graduated from Texas A & M. He knows this business like it's the back of his hands.

And so, one day, in 2009, "Chevo" Huitron, who's his friend, he's trained his horses, he's his friend, and I'm going to talk about that friendship in just a minute. But he goes to "Chevo" Huitron -- I got this out through Agent Lawson. He goes

to -- "Chevo" goes to Mr. Graham and says, look, there's this new group out of Mexico. That's nothing new. Half of the U.S. base -- half of the horse-racing business is non-U.S.

But there's a group out of Mexico spending a lot of money training horses and breeding horses, and I don't think they know much, but all they're wanting to do is just pile money in and win. Are you interested in breeding? You know, I thought maybe you might be interested in breeding. Well, Tyler Graham scooped that up in a second. Scooped it up in a second. And so, he goes up there and what he -- you know, takes 850,000 bucks and buys horses. And his own testimony under oath was, I didn't think I'd done anything wrong.

When Mr. -- when the agent here Lawson confronted him and somehow, he, all of a sudden, starts cooperating, he still said, I don't think I did anything wrong. Why? He has to have knowledge that the funds are derived from a specified unlawful activity and in this case, cocaine distribution. That's when you become guilty.

So what does he do? He said, okay, you can start listening to my conversations. Now, not one conversation, all this time, involves "Chevo" Huitron. Not one. And if he's a big conspirator, you would think Tyler would be on there saying, hey, "Chevo," you know these guys, you know, this money's dirty money. In fact, he doesn't say that at all. In fact, "Chevo" comes to him and says, I'm a little concerned, you know, that Ramiro, they

found him died in his car.

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And now this guy Barradas, he's disappeared. He's coming to Tyler asking him, what do you think? I mean. Tyler doesn't say anything to him. All Tyler asked him is, are they -are you getting slow paid like I am? Yeah, I am. "Chevo" becomes concerned because these people that he's dealt with, Mr. Villarreal, is nowhere to be found or he's found dead, arguably, and the rumor gets out under suspicious circumstances.

They don't let it out to the people, the recipients that, hey,

Now, "Chevo" Huitron and, ladies and gentlemen, this speaks volumes about what this man is about. Up to the day of trial, from the time he's charged and he knows that Tyler Graham is going to be a witness, he goes every week, buys stuff. Buys feed, whatever it is that they sell. Interacts with him every week. If a person is guilty, why is he doing that? Why is he interacting with someone who's going to get up on the stand and offer testimony negative to him or possibly negative to him? Only a person who is not involved would do something like that. Go around every week.

ever ask you, Mr. Graham, hey, what are you going to say about

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) me, Tyler? You know, I mean. Nothing. Never asked him one time
about this case, the allegations against him. Only a person
who's not involved would do that. That's "Chevo" Huitron, ladies
and gentlemen.

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Now, let's talk about some other evidence that was introduced in this case. No tape recordings with Mr. Huitron. He's referenced in one record being Ramiro Villarreal and, arguably, Miguel Trevino when they're talking about what time is he going to -- when is he going to take the horse up to the track. That's what he's referenced -- that's how he's referenced. He's a horse trainer. These two are talking. When's he going to take the horse up?

Ramiro Villarreal is the person who he dealt with along with Carlos Nayen. And, you know, Ms. Fernald made the comment about half a million dollars going into this bank account. And mind you, this is one account. Huitron Homes is one account. This is a very simple operation. You see all these boxes, ladies and gentlemen, the beat-up files that's an exhibit I was going to introduce them. I wouldn't even dare ask you to go through all that. That was seized from their offices. That's the type of operation that they run.

This is a very elementary, simple situation for them.

They're hard-working people. That's all they know. This isn't something sophisticated. "Chevo" Huitron doesn't know how to do anything with the business. His brother who's his keeper offers

to help him out. Neither one of them know how to operate a 14:35:12 1 computer, have no idea. There's no e-mails. Nothing. 14:35:15 Mr. "Chevo" Huitron, I asked Shae Cox, does he have an 14:35:18 3 iPhone? He's got a flip phone. I didn't even know they still 14:35:21 4 had them. What is significant, ladies and gentlemen, is that 14:35:26 "Chevo" Huitron is not involved in this activity. 14:35:32 6 7 Now, I think after the -- when the first week was 14:35:37 getting ready to end, maybe it was the second week, they put on 14:35:40 8 14:35:43 some agents who testified that they came to his house to arrest And they subsequently found in his son's room \$10,000. 10 14:35:47 Now, the agent said that the son told another agent where the 11 14:35:54 money came from. I asked him if he prepared a report. I thought 12 14:36:00 14:36:07 13 he did, but he didn't. But what's significant, ladies and gentlemen, is the 14 14:36:08 son explains to the agent where it came from, and don't you know 14:36:10 15 14:36:13 16 that if it was some bologna sandwich of an explanation, the 17 government would be bringing witnesses in here to say, we 14:36:18 18 investigated this, that's nonsense. More significantly, "Chevo" 14:36:23 14:36:27 19 Huitron gave them consent to search his house. I mean, the most 20 private thing in a person's life is your home. He said go ahead. 14:36:33 14:36:38 21 They read it to him, said, will you give us consent? He said 14:36:43 22 That's evidence, ladies and gentlemen, of a man who has 23 nothing to hide. He said, go right ahead. 14:36:46 2.4 The \$10,000, the son had it, his son gave the 14:36:51 25 explanation. You also heard significantly from Shae Cox. 14:36:55 And

what is significant about her testimony, ladies and gentlemen?

Shae Cox is a young lady who is trying to excel and doing very

well as a trainer. It's a profession that is male-dominated, but

yet, she's hanging in there and doing a pretty good job.

"Chevo" Huitron takes her under his wing. That's the

"Chevo" Huitron takes her under his wing. That's the type of person he is. Took someone, a female. You don't see many of them in the horse-training business, at least in the quarter horse. Maybe in the thoroughbreds. In the quarter horse takes her under his wing and teaches her how to be a horse trainer, and she works for him from 2006, 2007, 2008. And what does she tell you? We work, work, work, work, that's all we do, 12, 15, 18 hours a day.

Did you ever see "Chevo" in the office? He had no idea. He just told them, this is how much he charged. And what did he charge? A thousand dollars or \$1,100 per horse per owner. Didn't make any difference who the owner was. And Jessica, Jesse's daughter, is the person who's doing all the billing and collecting. "Chevo" Huitron, it's reasonable to infer, said, these are the people you called. Ramiro Villarreal, Carlos Nayen. And Carlos Nayen, it's reasonable to infer, said, okay, call -- if I'm not around, call Victor, or call "Yo Yo," or whoever else you call.

These are people that are -- Nayen and Villarreal were saying, you can't reach me, these are the people that will pay your bills. I'll make sure of it. Because, again, they're the

buffers. They're not calling "Cuarenta." Mr. Cuellar tries to

tell you, oh, Mr. Huitron came and asked me, hey, can you go talk

to "40" for me? He's not paying me. Oh, come on. I submit to

you, ladies and gentlemen, those witnesses, if this were a drug

case, you could believe it. I mean, they're flat-out drug

dealers.

Rejon and the other are killers, they're despicable people, they're bad people, but they've enacted buffers in front of them to buff them and shield them from others who are on the receiving end of people that are trying to funnel their money into the horse business. But the recipients don't know them, and there's no evidence that shows that they know them.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, Shae Cox also told you that she left for about two years, came back in 2010 and went to work for the Elgin Veterinary clinic. Worked there for another couple of years. And had anything changed with "Chevo"? Nothing. Same guy. He's got 30 or 40 horses. When she was there in '06, '07, '08, 30 or 40 horses, let's see, at a thousand dollars a horse, that's 30 to \$40,000 a month. That's 350 to 400,000, \$450,000 a year. Now, that's not net obviously, but he had 30 or 40 horses then. And in 2009, 2010, 2011, he's got 30 or 40 horses, still charging the same fee, still doing the same work.

What about the running of the office? Still the same. Jessica was the one that was doing the billing, doing the collecting until late 2011. And then, Jessica got into a beef or

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14:40:37

something with "Chevo," her uncle. She said I quit.

What is significant, ladies and gentlemen, is that nothing changed. This man was not doing anything illegal before this conspiracy, and I submit to you he was not doing anything illegal during the timeframe of this conspiracy. I submit to you that he wasn't even a knowing member of this conspiracy. This is a man who works hard. Money launderers don't work hard. They figure out a way to not work hard.

His Honor told you in his instructions about reasonable doubt, and I submit to you that reasonable doubt applies to "Chevo" Huitron in this case, and it's the doubt that would -- it's the type of evidence that would cause you to hesitate in the most important of your decisions. If you have a doubt and it causes you to hesitate, it's a reasonable doubt.

I like to try to use my little pointer here to illustrate how I think reasonable doubt applies to the way it should be applied, and I hope you apply it this way.

If you take this pointer -- and I'm going to use this as a spectrum -- and all the credible, believable evidence that comes -- as you find it lands on this spectrum at some point or another. If where I have my right thumb and index finger, we're going to mark this innocent. If the credible, believable evidence falls to the right of that, your verdict is very simple, not guilty. Where I have my left thumb and index finger, we have guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. That's where the government in

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your mind has proven everything they need to prove. There's no
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                     If the evidence falls to the left of this point --
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                        MS. FERNALD: Objection, your Honor. That's not
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             correct.
                       No doubt is not a part of reasonable doubt.
                       MR. ESPER: If they have proved beyond a reasonable
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             doubt --
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                        THE COURT: Whoa, counsel when somebody makes an
             objection.
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                        MR. ESPER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I thought she was
             finished.
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14:42:51
                       MS. FERNALD: Misleading to the jury objection.
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                       MR. ESPER: I'll rephrase.
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                        THE COURT:
                                    All right. Just rephrase.
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                        MR. ESPER:
                                    If the credible, believable evidence falls
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             at this point and to the left, this point of proof beyond a
14:42:59
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             reasonable doubt, then they've satisfied their burden. Your
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             verdict is guilty. But in our system, ladies and gentlemen,
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             there is a gray area in between, and this area is what is known
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             as not guilty. It is an area where the evidence probably shows
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             the defendant committed the crime. Should have known, possibly
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             did it, more than likely did it, strong probability he did it.
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             But it just doesn't get to beyond a reasonable doubt.
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                        I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, has the government's
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             evidence as to my client "Chevo" Huitron satisfied a quilt beyond
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             a reasonable doubt? This man, ladies and gentlemen, all he has
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ever known in his life is to work hard. I would ask that all of
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             you find him not quilty. Don't allow yourselves to convict him
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             on this evidence because if you do, then you're giving up a
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             little bit of freedom, I submit.
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                        And I know it was said, but it was said a long time
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          5
             ago, it doesn't take much to give up freedom, but it takes a hell
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             of a lot to get it back. Send this man back to his family.
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             Thank you for your time.
             DEFENDANT JESUS HUITRON'S CLOSING STATEMENTS
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                        MR. MAYR: May it please the Court, counsel.
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                        THE COURT: Mr. Mayr.
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                       MR. MAYR: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, good
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             afternoon.
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                        Thirteen days, 81 hours, 4,680 minutes is how much time
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             you have spent by my calculations listening to evidence in this
             case. You've heard a lot about Zetas. You've heard a lot about
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             horse racing. All that time, you've heard about this much about
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             Jesse Huitron. In his opening statement, 38 minutes in length,
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             Mr. Gardner spent 20 seconds talking about Jesse Huitron, and the
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             evidence that they present in this case reflects that. It's not
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             that they don't care. Trust me, they want to convince you that
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             my client was involved in this, but they can't do it because the
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         23
             evidence just isn't there.
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         2.4
                        The reason the evidence isn't there is simple, ladies
14:46:02
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             and gentlemen. My client was not a part of this conspiracy. He
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is not a money launderer. His primary purpose in life is not horse racing. He is a home builder and always will be. He's committed to building lives, not destroying lives, and that's why there's no evidence against him.

Let's talk about the evidence, or the lack thereof, that you've heard of in this case. Let's talk about the witnesses. I'm not going to go through it all again because I'm at the very end, and you've heard enough about it, about all these witnesses. Like "Mamito," like Cuellar, like Guerra, you've heard all that. All I need to ask y'all to do is ask yourselves: What did they have to say about Jesse Huitron? Zero. Nothing. They didn't even know who he is. And you would think that these guys that are getting these huge benefits of being able to come here and testify knowing that, look, you cooperate, you have the potential to have years shaved off your sentence, you won't have charges filed against you, you'd think they could come up with something. They can't even say they even know who he is.

You heard from the Codefendants Adan Farias, Felipe
Quintero, they didn't say anything about him. You could go
through all of your notes and every single witness and ask
yourself, how many witnesses came here and that testified, we
know this man, or he was involved in this, or he knowingly
participated in the conspiracy, or he knew what these
transactions were about, or that he knew what was going on?

heard from who knew him. And what did Tyler Graham tell you? That he knows Jesse. They owned horses together. And is Tyler Graham under this cloud of suspicion in what he's doing? Is he going to associate with money launderers and conspirators? No. He's working with an honest, legitimate person is what he's doing. Remember I asked him, even though you've known about all this stuff, did you have any regrets about working with Mr. Huitron? His answer was no.

He never testifies that Jesse knew what was going on. He never testifies he was a part of this conspiracy. He never testifies that he knew what was going on or where this money came The only thing he tells you is that he ran Huitron Homes. He tells you Jessica, she managed the books, she keeps track of everything. He just made the decisions. We didn't dispute that, ladies and gentlemen.

Tyler Graham, the main person that they have and it's just like with everyone else, there's not one single telephone call between him and Tyler Graham. Tyler Graham never goes to him and asked him, Jesse, what do you know about this? He's too busy to talk with him because what's he doing? He's out in the field building homes. That's what you heard from the realtors. There is not a single witness that could come in and say that this man was a knowing part of a conspiracy. He knew what was

LILY I. REZNIK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (AUSTIN) going on, he was knowingly involved in the transactions, because they don't exist. And the reason they don't exhaust is simple:

He's not a part of this conspiracy. He's not a money launderer.

His primary purpose in life is not horse racing. He is, and always will be, a home builder.

They bring in their agents to offer -- not to offer proof but to give theories. They give this theory -- Agent Williams and Pennington testified that they give this theory that, well, my client is structuring deposits, making structured deposits based on this Cash Transaction Report. You'll remember this report and you remember the detail that I went through with it.

Inconsistent information, missing information. You mean to tell me that my client went to California and went to San Francisco to make these deposits? This document isn't worth the piece of paper that it's written on, ladies and gentlemen. It shows nothing. It certainly shows that my client was not a part of this. Someone had his information. Victor Lopez obviously had his information, had his Social Security number, had his account number. We know he was making some of the deposits. It's reasonable to infer that that's all that was happening with the rest of these.

But what is clear is that there is no other proof that they have brought forward to show that he was involved in this.

Remember I asked Agent Pennington, if you can find anything,

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anything to establish that my client actually traveled to

California or made these deposits right here, bring it on in. It

ain't here because, you know what, it doesn't exist. It doesn't

exist because he's not a part of this conspiracy. He's not a

money launderer. His primary purpose is not horse racing. He

is, and always will be, a home builder.

They talk about the cash flow of over 500,000. And Mr. Esper discussed this with you. They had 20, 30, 40 horses there at a time, a thousand dollars a month. They were bringing in large sums of income. We're not disputing that, folks. We're not disputing that that funds were coming in. But here's what you really need to ask yourself is, where is the money going?

He's certainly not using it to live some extravagant life. It's not like one day, he's like, oh, wow, I've got all this extra money in my bank account. If you look at the records, it wasn't like they had a windfall of money. He's certainly not using it to improve his life building big houses or driving fancy cars. You don't see him -- you don't see that money going into building extravagant facilities at this dilapidated ranch out in Dale. You see the pictures, ladies and gentlemen.

You're not seeing extravagant purchases, or large bank rolls, or anything else like that, because that's the simple explanation. He's not a part of this conspiracy. He's not a money launderer. His primary purpose is not horse racing. He is always, and will be, a home builder.

1 Now, the government thought that they had us. Ah-ha, 14:52:47 we gotcha. Government's Exhibit 433, here is that piece of 14:52:51 evidence, that piece of evidence that shows that even though it's 14:52:59 14:53:03 Jessica's handwriting on every single document, Jessica's the only one with access to the computer. Jessica is the only one 14:53:07 5 who's sending and receiving e-mails, Jessica, Jessica, Jessica. 14:53:10 6 Here's that one piece of evidence the government says. And 14:53:14 7 remember what happened. They didn't present this to you in their 14:53:17 8 14:53:20 9 case-in-chief. They wait until Shae Cox took the stand, and they 10 go up there and they're like, well, explain this. Here's the 14:53:23 proof that shows that my client knew what his daughter was doing. 14:53:26 11 12 But when we take a closer look at this document, it's 14:53:30 14:53:37 13 for a horse that he's a coowner of. That's his half portion of 14 the expenses. And this is for a horse in 2008. This is a whole 14:53:47 14:53:55 15 year before Tempting Dash or any of these other horses come 14:53:58 16 along. And this is it. If there was any other evidence that the 17 government could have brought you to show you my client knew what 14:54:02 18 was going on, you think they would have brought it to you? 14:54:06 19 Now, look, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know what else 14:54:09 20 Mr. Gardner has in his bag of tricks. I don't know if he's going 14:54:11 21 to try to bring up anything else because I don't have an 14:54:14 14:54:16 22 opportunity to respond. What I will tell you is when they have 23 come at us with something, whether it be the CTR report, whether 14:54:21 it be this, we've had legitimate explanations for every one of 2.4 14:54:24 25 them that shows, again, our client is not involved in this 14:54:27

conspiracy, has no knowledge of it whatsoever. So I ask that whatever -- if he does bring anything to you, that you judge it with credibility because we've been able to give you legitimate explanations for every single thing that we've brought you.

The fact of the matter is they don't have anything else other than this for one simple reason. He's not a part of this conspiracy. He's not a money launderer. His primary purpose is not horse racing. He is a home builder, ladies and gentlemen.

No witnesses who could say he knew what was going on. No witnesses who can say he knew where this money was coming from.

No witnesses who can say he knowingly entered this conspiracy.

Recorded phone calls. Again, you've heard about all these different calls. He's not on a single one of them. I asked Agent Lawson when he was on the stand: Were there any phone calls where he was discussed, where Jesse Huitron was mentioned? No. Did you find any telephone calls that he was involved in? Does that sound like a conspirator when there's no communications?

You heard about e-mails. Agent Johnson went through thousands and thousands of e-mails, and now you know why you couldn't find or there were no e-mails involving Jesse Huitron, because he can't operate a fax machine much less operate a computer to know how to send and receive e-mails.

We know Jessica was sending and receiving e-mails. But there's not one e-mail that he is responsible for. But, more

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importantly, they had all these e-mails between Victor Lopez and Carlos Nayen and all these other individuals. Did you ever see Jesse Huitron being mentioned? Does that sound like someone who's a part of the conspiracy? The evidence doesn't exist because he's not a part of the conspiracy. He's not a money launderer. His primary purpose in life is not horse racing. He is a home builder.

Surveillance photos, none. Border crossings, none.

Why is that? You've heard from the realtors that he worked with.

He is too busy out building homes to be back at his office

following and taking care of every single one of these

transactions that are coming in and out of his office. Plain and simple, ladies and gentlemen.

So little evidence and, yet, the government wants you to believe it beyond all reasonable doubt that Jesse Huitron knowingly entered this conspiracy, knowing what it was for, and knowingly intending to further that conspiracy. I hope y'all see what's going on here. They're picking on the little guy. They think that they can put on all this evidence about the bad Zetas and all this evidence about the horse racing, and it doesn't matter who's sitting at this counsel table, you're just going to find them guilty.

You can prevent that from happening and the key to that is knowledge. The "K" word. The knowledge comes from the instructions that the Judge gave you, and those instructions tell

you that a person is not guilty unless they knowingly enter a conspiracy intending and knowing what the focus is, intending to further that conspiracy, knowing what the source of the transactions are, knowing what it's being used for, and in this particular case, the government has not established it.

It's not about he should have known or he could have known, maybe he knew. You have to be convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that my client, Jesse Huitron, knew it. With this much evidence, you just can't do it. Folks, I have all this time to talk with you, but there's no more evidence for me to really talk about because there was nothing else presented regarding my client in this case.

But I do want to leave you on this note. If you remember at the very beginning of this trial, when you first came into the courtroom, one of the first things that Judge Sparks talked to y'all about was the history behind why you all were here. He talked with y'all about the Magna Carta, oppressive regimes, the independence of our country. Certain fundamental rights that we hold to be true and as self-evident and, more importantly, essential to our survival, and it all boiled down to this, ladies and gentlemen.

The government doesn't get to decide who is guilty.

You do. You, the twelve great citizens who have taken an oath to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, an oath that you will not find a person guilty unless you are without any

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equivocation, convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that this
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             person committed the crime that they are charged. You hold their
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             life, liberty and freedom in your hands. And I'm asking you,
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             ladies and gentlemen, to take care of the fact that you hold the
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             life, liberty and freedom of this man in your hands. An innocent
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             man, an innocent man who the government has failed to prove,
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             beyond a reasonable doubt, was a part of this conspiracy.
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                        I ask that you let him go back to his family and let
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             him get back to doing what is most important if his life,
             building homes and, more importantly, building lives. When you
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             get to this verdict form, ladies and gentlemen, for my client, I
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             ask that you find him not guilty.
                        THE COURT: Members of the jury, I'm going to give you
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             your afternoon break, 15 minutes. Use the facilities, stretch.
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             Be ready to come back in 15 minutes.
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                        (Jury not present.)
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                        THE COURT: We're in recess for 15 minutes.
15:15:52
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                        (Recess.)
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                        (Jury present.)
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             GOVERNMENT'S CLOSING STATEMENTS
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                        MR. GARDNER: May it please the Court, counsel.
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                        Ladies and gentlemen, as defense attorneys said at the
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             beginning of this case, they want you to hang your hat on the
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             cooperators. The cooperators they spent the last three hours
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             talking about. So this is what I would like to do for the next
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20 minutes. I want you to forget about the cooperators. I want
you to pretend that they never existed in this case. Ladies and
gentlemen, they hang themselves. Their actions, their e-mails,
their documents, their words, their pictures all speak to this,
that they knowingly participated in a conspiracy to launder
money.

Ms. Fernald said their actions speak louder than their words. I can't go over everything. You have that in front of you. I can't go over the fact that I believe Mr. Womack was correct and when Mr. Piloto was transferred during the -- between those two races, even though the contract is backdated. I can't go over the false billing records of Jose Trevino for horses he doesn't even have. For horses he's billing his vet who he's not even under contract for. I can't go over everything.

This evidence is here for you to go over on your deliberations. But what I want to do for a few minutes or so is go over a snippet to show that each one of these defendants knowingly participated in this conspiracy. It's about ego. It's about pride. It's about winning the horse race at all costs. It's about establishing the legacy for your family. It's about being the best trainer, regardless of whether the horse is doped, or batteries are applied to it to win, or money is applied to the gate starters to send it down the track.

That's what it's about. It's about pride. It's about having the best horse and it's about the money. It is not built

on sweat, ladies and gentlemen. It's built on the money from his brothers, family. Who do you trust more than family? That's why Jose Trevino has the horses.

\$19,000 cash payment, \$34,000 total to the Adolphus

Hotel. What you don't see, you don't see an estimate. You don't

see a quote. You don't see a bill for Bando El Recodo. The

reigning inference is that their brothers gave their niece this

band for their wedding, their favorite band. Even using Ms.

Williams' numbers at trial, it's still 8,500 percent. And why

are there no tax returns? Who fills out the tax returns? The

tax person. Garbage in, garbage out. That's why you have the

bank records.

We're not going to rely on tax returns prepared by Jose Trevino. We're going to rely on the bank records showing the money going in and out of the account. That's why there's no tax returns. This isn't an auditing case. This is a criminal case.

The knowledge that a mason goes from \$22,000 a year to \$2 million a year, again, this is where you get to apply your reason and your common sense. That's my favorite quote of this trial. This horse comes into this auction unprepared. This horse comes into that auction being bought less than a month earlier for \$50,000 by Jose Trevino. And when I say bought, it should be in quotation marks because if you recall the testimony of Hernando Guerra, this money went right back into the insurance payments.

You have two checks by Alfonso Del Rayo to pay for this
horse. Not as Ms. Williams says, not some random person.

Alfonso Del Rayo-Mora. This man, this man who was kidnapped, who
was beaten, whose family is threatened, was told, if you don't
buy a horse, it's not going to go well for you. Not some random
person. Jose Trevino nets \$310,000 on a horse that was sold for
\$15,000 by Russell Stooks from the Lucky 7. \$310,000 of clean
money.

Thirty-five mares. Fernando Garcia walks into AQHA with 35 transfers, all to 66 Land, owned by Jose Trevino. Those horses are then leased to themselves to Zule Farms. They're not leased to Luis Aguirre. There's no transfer to you Luis Aguirre. There's a man with a five-page breeding contract. Here's a man with billing records. Here's a man with breeding records and not a single mention of Luis Aguirre. I agree with the defense on this. This is a handshake deal. This is a handshake deal between members of the conspiracy. Why do we know that? Because that's how much money changes hands. Zero.

\$122,500 check that was void. There is absolutely no money, no agreements, nothing to indicate anything but a transfer of these horses to Jose Trevino, including the horse that Jose Trevino says, buy, buy, to Tyler Graham. He finally gets a hold of that horse and it's put in his name. \$875,000 for one horse for which he paid absolutely nothing.

Four minutes, you have Victor Lopez paying cash in

15:21:33

Laredo, according to Ed O'Dwyer, for a roundtrip ticket returning
the same day to Oklahoma City. In the parking lot, if you
remember the video, you see him for four minutes get in that
truck going back and going back down to Laredo. When this man is
pulled over, he lies. He lies. I was not at the airport. He
has \$5,000 in his hand. He was not at the airport. So we can
talk about the lack of phones. We can talk about not tapping the
phones. This is how he's getting his information. A money drop
and four minutes of instructions.

And while we're talking about the phones, what they failed to mention was the BlackBerry found in his house. A Mexican tel-cell with two numbers on it found in Jose Trevino's house in Lexington, Oklahoma. Just an ordinary guy. You have the wiretaps. I would ask that you read all the wiretaps because they talk about "Chevo" Huitron. They talk about Jose Trevino and they talk about "Pancho" Colorado in more than one spot. When no one's listening, when no one's watching, when you think you're covered, that's when the truth comes out, ladies and gentlemen.

This is a wiretap. This is the wiretap that the defense have been asking for this whole trial. So when they're talking about Jose Trevino being an ordinary guy, I agree. You can't put in "40's" name, so you've got to put it in the clean guy's name. And what horse are they talking about? El Huesos, Tempting Dash.

1 MR. FINN: Your Honor, excuse me. Mr. Gardner, I've 15:25:17 This wiretap conversation was a month or two 15:25:20 got to object. after Tempting Dash won, and I think this is a false inference 15:25:24 15:25:28 drawn -- to be drawn by the evidence and I've got to object. THE COURT: All right. The objection is overruled. 15:25:31 5 The jury will remember the evidence and they have the exhibits. 15:25:34 6 7 MR. GARDNER: Let's look back at the date. And I asked 15:25:38 you to look at the dates of all the other wiretaps because they 15:25:41 8 15:25:45 9 show October 24, 2009 when they're applying the batteries and 10 when they're applying the money to the gate starters for Tempting 15:25:49 15:25:52 11 Dash. Over \$100 million, you heard Special Agent Michael 12 15:25:57 15:26:02 13 Fernald say that he was barely breaking even. Barely breaking 14 Here's a man who is worth over \$100 million that's going 15:26:08 to a 26-year-old loan shark for 120 percent interest per year, 15:26:15 15 15:26:21 16 ten percent per month, getting hard currency loan. A man barely 17 breaking even. He's going to a loan shark and what's he asking 15:26:27 18 the loan shark to do? He's asking that loan shark Arian Jaff to 15:26:30 15:26:35 19 send \$300,000 to Heritage Place, rather than doing it himself. 20 And then, he asked for more and what does the loan 15:26:39 21 shark say? I can't give it to you until you give me money back. 15:26:42 15:26:46 22 And look at the dates, ladies and gentlemen, November 14, 23 November 15 and November 16. And Arian Jaff, once he gets the 15:26:50 money back -- instead of Francisco Colorado-Cessa wiring it 2.4 15:26:54 25 himself, he gets Arian Jaff to wire the rest of it to Heritage 15:26:58

Place for the purchase of horses. 15:27:04 1 Talking about concealment and the money, Miguel 15:27:05 Almazon, a member of ADT. Why is Francisco Colorado-Cessa wiring 15:27:14 3 \$50,000 to a gofer, a horse hauler? The links, ladies and 15:27:19 4 gentlemen, between themselves, their own actions are what convict 15:27:28 them, not the cooperators. Sending \$50,000 by wire, some gofer, 15:27:31 6 7 so he can funnel that money to other members of the conspiracy is 15:27:37 the essence of this case. 15:27:40 8 15:27:44 9 Fly First Down. I submit to you, the only reason this check was written is because he had to justify the insurance 10 15:27:49 payment. You have to justify the cost for that insurance payment 15:27:53 11 12 to happen once this horse dies. And what happens six months 15:27:56 15:28:00 13 later or three months later? \$50,000. Jose Trevino just netted 14 \$350,000 of what appears to be clean, washed money. Their 15:28:06 15:28:13 15 actions, not the cooperators. Two numbers I'd like you to look at here. Of these 42 15:28:18 16 15:28:24 17 horses and a nominee ownership of this man over here, "Pancho" 18 Colorado, many are found in Lexington, Oklahoma. Many are cared 15:28:28 for by Carlos Nayen. If he's such a horse aficionado, why 19 15:28:33 20 doesn't he own all these horses? 15:28:39 15:28:40 21 The other number I want you to look at, the 10 million. 15:28:43 22 The \$10 million that he spends for 121 horses over three years, 23 without ever telling his personal banker, Mr. Guerrera from UBS. 15:28:49 2.4 Not a word. He had no idea. Why? It's not his money. His 15:28:54 25 money is in UBS. His retirement money is in UBS. This is money 15:29:00

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that he can't pay and operate his business at the same time.

This is Zeta drug money.

And if he goes to Houston in November, why is he still buying horses in January if he's scared? If Carlos Nayen is forcing him to buy these horses? Look at the bottom line. He spends over a million dollars on 19 horses, just prior six months prior to the government making arrests in this case. And he's got two horses left for \$19,000. If he's such a horse aficionado, where are his horses?

Here's the call. And no other part of this case do you see "Pancho" and Carlitos together except for Francisco Colorado-Cessa and Carlos Nayen. Look at all the wiretap transcripts. You'll see Mr. Colorado's name in there more than once. You'll see "Chevo's" name in there more than once. \$2.2 million that he spends on horses. This is the only comment I will make about the cooperators. Ms. Reed comes in and says, this is the only time we gave out a high buyer's trophy in the history of Ruidoso Downs. That is an incredible detail for cooperators to get together and remember and believe it has some significance. That's the only comment. Everything else is up to you.

He buys 23 horses, bid on by Carlos Nayen. See him taking the pictures of the board, raised their hand by Raul Ramirez for the \$2.2 million, and of those two horses, we see Fly First Down and Night Jasmine. You recall Night Jasmine was

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1 renamed Juanita Mi Amor. Juanita my love. Not Juanita my 2 mother. Juanita my love.

This is what Mr. Womack said about Mr. Garcia, an honest horse guy, and the thing about this article is when it was saved in the computer, it was saved under the title "Interesting Article," as you heard from Special Agent Scott Lawson. This wasn't a randomly generated view on the internet. This article was saved by Fernando Garcia and the only computer he's had for the last four years. That's knowledge.

And when Mr. Womack said that this transaction can only be used for a limited purposes, he's absolutely right, and that limited purpose is knowledge. Fernando Garcia doesn't have knowledge, why does he take four-and-a-half hours to drive across Phoenix to deposit \$81,000 cash in nine separate banks? Why?

In every joke, in every gest, there's a kernel of truth. It was Adan Farias who put this in his phone, not Mr. Quintero. There's a kernel of truth. Because Adan Farias just came back from visiting "40" and he puts this in his phone in Ruidoso. And when Mr. Womack asked you, where's the e-mails, here it is right here.

What honest horse guy, what horse agent, what horse whisperer, horse expert, what type of any reputable person does this? Toss your cell, get rid of everything on your Facebook, on your computer. What kind of reputable person does that? And when you look at the rest of the e-mails, you'll see that

Fernando Garcia does get new phones. He does get new PIN numbers. I ask you to go through all the e-mails.

And when we're talking about no calls, this call in itself, 17 horses bought. You know how Jose is. Don't tell Jose. Don't tell Jose Trevino. You know how he is. He wants to keep his business private and out of the limelight. When no one's watching, when they think no one's paying attention, their own words, their own phone calls damn them. And when you go through these transcripts, all 30 of them, you'll see calls from Jose Trevino to Tyler Graham talking about Alfonso Del Rayo-Mora and the money that he was expecting to get from his payments.

This speaks for itself. How does it relate? It relates to Fernando Garcia taking care of Bonanza, which is Francisco Silva-Ramos, who has three houses away in Tuxpan from Mr. Francisco Colorado. It's the links, ladies and gentlemen. It's the links. They're linked together. They're not buying horses from anyone else. It's the shell companies, the front companies, the nominee companies. It's all one big conspiracy, as we've alleged, to buy and race horses.

Why is Fernando Garcia in a winning picture horse for Tremor Enterprises? Because Angel Morales, Fernando Garcia is making sure the kidnapped victim does what he's told because if he doesn't do what he's told, something's going to happen to his family. And when Mr. Del Rayo gets an invitation to Carlos Nayen's wedding, it's not because he wants to go, because he

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feels he has to go, because Carlos Nayen is giving him a \$2 million loan to pay to the political people in Veracruz.

Carve out a better life. When Mr. Esper says there's no phone calls, we got phone calls in his phone, his flip phone to "Yo Yo," the accountant, Ricardo De la Vega, Victor Lopez, Carlos Nayen and "Saltillo," "El Negro," Sergio Rincon, the same man who gets \$50,000 in a wire from ADT Petro Servicios. He's writing checks. Why don't they have any money? They're flowing it through. It goes into their accounts and it goes flow through to Sergio Rincon. It goes flow through to their horsemen's accounts, as you'll see in a second.

They have cash. I think Mr. Mayr said home builder about eight times. This is Jesus Huitron's horsemen's account. He receives \$18,500 in two structured amounts in Laredo, Texas. The same day he writes the check to his horsemen's account, the same day he sends that money to Hernando Guerra, Carmina, LLC, Fast And Furious, Garcia Bloodstock, Azoom and Oscar Montemayor for a total of \$18,000. He's a flow-through; that's why he doesn't have any money. He's getting the best horses, he's training the best horses, he's making money off that, and he's allowing them to use his account.

And what does his own witness say? Shae Cox says only the owner can pull money out. Nobody can put it in, but only the owner can pull money out. And Mr. Mayr says, where's the other evidence? He forgot about this, ladies and gentlemen. There's

the 18,5 going in, there's the money he's paying to the horsemen's bookkeeper, and there's the \$3,200 he's paying to Sergio Rincon that was just structured into his account. Signed not by Jessica, not by Adrian, not by Isabel, not by Erica, signed by Jesse Huitron.

His own words. When no one's watching, when no one's looking, when no one's paying attention. He doesn't say he's a house builder. He doesn't say he's a home builder. He says, my brother and I are in the horse business. My brother and I have the accounts, not anyone else in the family. I agree with Mr. Mayr. I think Jessica Huitron knows it's a family business. I think all the Huitrons know. They all know the cash coming in. You heard it on the stand. She knew something was wrong with the cash.

Who was the owner? They both are. It's their business. They're intertwined. They're inseparable. What "Chevo" Huitron does, Jesus Huitron does. Somebody gave Jesus Huitron's bank account to Victor Lopez. Someone gave his birthday to Victor Lopez. Someone gave his Social Security number to Victor Lopez, if you're to believe what Mr. Mayr says.

Ladies and gentlemen, I don't care about the Cash

Transaction Reports, Currency Transaction Reports. If you're the

owner of a small company and you see over a half a million

dollars coming into your accounts in less than two years, you

know. And how do we know that? Because their own witnesses, Mr.

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15:39:09

Casler, Ms. Cox, Ms. Segura, all say that Jesus Huitron knows what's going on. He understands the bottom line. He checks the accounts. Not Jessica, not Isabel, not Adrian.

You want to talk about e-mails. Huitron e-mail, not Jessica Huitron but huitronracing@yahoo.com e-mails, and what do they show? They show all the coconspirators, nominee companies and names being sent to the Anri2319 e-mail address, which is Victor Lopez. This is the folder that the government showed you, Government's Exhibit 65. That single folder contains the entire conspiracy. It's put in one folder with the exception of Jose Trevino. And when you look at a Jose Trevino folder, you see the receipts for other members of the conspiracy.

So when Mr. Mayr says, where's the evidence, ladies and gentlemen, he's ignoring this. When Mr. Mayr says, where's the evidence, they're ignoring this. And you don't have to be an expert in handwriting to tell that these are not written in the same hand. This is where they get it from. They have the e-mail address to Fernando Garcia. They have the e-mail address to Victor Lopez. And they have the e-mail address to Jose Trevino.

Who's the boss? As I said before, they both are. It's indistinguishable. I don't think they're doing anything nefarious here. I just think that they both believe it's their company and it is. It's their family company.

Normally I would say in response to defense attorneys, they've given you all these examples of how nothing matches up

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and pointed out everything. You can't look at a conspiracy case
that way. Those are snapshots in time. The overt acts are
snapshots in time. The conspiracy is the movie. It's the entire
period from 2008 until June 12th of 2012. You have to consider
the whole. Normally I would say that.

But in this case, as my partner said, actions speak
louder than words and a picture is worth a thousand words. This

louder than words and a picture is worth a thousand words. This is Government's Exhibit 1, and there's a reason it's Government's Exhibit 1, because if anything describes this conspiracy, it's "40" and "42" and Carlos Nayen taking care of a horse that he should have no relation to with his arm -- or Mr. Huitron's arm around him.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your patience. I ask you to find Jose Trevino, Francisco Colorado-Cessa, Fernando Garcia, Eusevio Huitron and Jesus Huitron guilty of conspiracy to launder money. Thank you.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, I'm going to put you in the jury room for a few minutes, please.

(Jury not present.)

THE COURT: Counsel, if you'll get your jury diagrams out, please. As I indicated to you today, Juror No. 9, whose original number was 28, was either advised of a statement in her husband's office or heard a statement in her office, something to the effect she wasn't sure that the Zetas are close, meaning proximity.

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                        Then Juror No. 13, original juror No. 205, advised the
15:43:59
             marshal that Tyler Graham's sister, who was named later on, who
15:44:12
             did not testify but her name came into the record, works on a
15:44:18
             board that he's involved with, that it wouldn't make any
15:44:23
             difference, but he wanted that known.
15:44:30
                        We still have alternate jurors. So I'll hear any
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             motions that you wish or. First off, it's the government's case,
15:44:41
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             I'll let the government decide.
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                        MR. GARDNER: Your Honor, we have no motions to make,
             given the fact that both jurors said they could disregard what
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             was told to them and deliberate.
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                        THE COURT: All right. So the government says go as
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             selected. What says the defense?
                        MR. DEGEURIN: Your Honor, I have a -- 13 is an
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             alternate, anyway, right?
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                        THE COURT: Well, it's an alternate, anyway, unless.
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                        MR. DEGEURIN: Yeah. Well, with regard to the lady
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             that heard the Zetas are close, I don't move to strike her. I
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             mean, how did it come to the Court? It goes through the marshals
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             to the Court?
15:45:27
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                        THE COURT: That came by telephone immediately to the
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             marshal's office.
                                 They had the marshal's office 24-hour-seven
15:45:31
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             number and that came by telephone. The alternate juror's comment
15:45:36
             came the following morning to the marshal.
         2.4
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                        MR. DEGEURIN: I think she did exactly what she's
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supposed to do, call the marshals when something like that
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             happens. Unless this was some alarm -- I didn't hear the call or
15:45:53
             anything. Unless there was some alarm on her part, unless she
15:45:56
             added that she is -- whether it scared her or anything like that,
15:45:59
             and I have no motion.
15:46:04
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                        THE COURT: She was not alarmed in any way. She was
15:46:05
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15:46:09
             following instructions that I've given the jury. Mr. Finn.
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15:46:12
                        MR. FINN: Your Honor, I think I heard you say that
15:46:15
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             this particular juror indicated it would have no impact on her
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             verdict?
                       Is that -- did I hear correctly?
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                        THE COURT: The first one made that express statement.
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             The other one said that she was not alarmed in any way, and she
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             wanted to give them that information. They didn't have that long
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             a conversation.
15:46:33
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                       MR. FINN: Fair enough. I'm not going to make any
15:46:36
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             requests.
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                        THE COURT: Mr. Womack.
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                       MR. WOMACK: No, your Honor. I don't.
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                       MR. ESPER: None, your Honor.
15:46:41
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                       MR. MAYR: None on behalf of my client, your Honor.
15:46:42
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                        THE COURT: All right. So we will, then, have the jury
15:46:44
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             as selected, the first twelve do the deliberations. If you will
15:46:47
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             bring them back.
15:46:52
         2.4
                       MR. FINN: Your Honor, could I bring something to your
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             attention, or at least talk to you about it? The issue of
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sequestration. At this point, I haven't spoken with the other
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             defense counsel, or Mr. Gardner, or Ms. Fernald, but at this
15:47:05
             point, I'm not requesting that, but depending on how things go
15:47:09
15:47:13
             and how long they go, would it be appropriate for me to revisit
             that at some point? I mean, right now, I'm not asking for it.
15:47:17
             But I just wanted to make sure you didn't think I was waiving
15:47:21
15:47:24
          7
             that.
                        THE COURT: Well, usually the Court makes that
15:47:24
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15:47:26
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             decision, and I have not seen anything that would indicate that I
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             need to sequester the jury. And no lawyer has indicated but, as
15:47:30
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             far as I'm concerned, on the record, there's never a waiver of
15:47:35
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             anything.
15:47:39
15:47:39
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                        MR. FINN: Okay.
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                        THE COURT: So long as the trial is going on.
15:47:40
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                        MR. FINN: Thank you, your Honor.
15:47:42
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                        MR. DEGEURIN: Your Honor, one more matter. It was a
15:47:44
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             little confusing about the timing when we declare the forfeiture
15:47:48
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             issues to be decided by the jury or by the Court, but in my case,
15:47:52
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             our case, we elect that the Court decide.
15:47:58
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                        THE COURT: All right.
15:48:05
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                        MR. ESPER: So join, your Honor.
15:48:08
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                        MR. MAYR: We will join in that, also, your Honor.
15:48:10
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                        MR. WOMACK: We, as well, your Honor.
15:48:13
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                        THE COURT: And, really, the consequence of that,
15:48:14
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             counsel, is that you don't go into an immediate second trial at
15:48:16
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the delivery of the jury. All right. Well, everybody's agreed
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             on that.
15:48:23
                        That's fine. Bring the jury.
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                        (Jury present.)
          5
                        THE COURT: Members of the jury, I've now signed the
15:49:21
             instructions, a copy of which each of you have and has been read
15:49:52
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          7
                               The verdict of the jury is to be attached.
15:49:56
             into the record.
             has five questions. If you've answered any of the questions
15:50:03
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15:50:07
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             guilty, then you need to respond to the definitions. They're
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             very easy to follow. You won't have any difficulty once you read
15:50:13
15:50:17
         11
             the instructions. In every case that lasts, actually, sometimes
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             one or two days, but particularly days that run more than a week,
15:50:25
15:50:30
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             I have alternate jurors. The last four on the second row are
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             alternate jurors.
15:50:36
15:50:39
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                        While the rest of you will deliberate and reach a
         16
             verdict, they will be upstairs in a different room, and if
15:50:43
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             they're needed, then they can be utilized. And the reason for
15:50:49
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             that is just three months -- within the last three months, I had
15:50:53
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             a one-day trial, but I took the jury selection last because
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             somebody else had a jury trial that was going to last for either
15:51:04
15:51:08
         21
             four or six days, and so, I took the jury panel second.
15:51:13
         22
             started the trial and one of the jurors had a call at 4:00 in the
         23
             morning that her husband had had a hemorrhage and she just did
15:51:19
         2.4
             what anybody should do. She got in her car and drove to Houston
15:51:24
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             where he was going to have emergency surgery that day.
15:51:28
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I still do not know what happened, but the next day, we only had eleven jurors. And if you just wait, you have to wait and start the trial when all twelve come back, it could be a week, it could be a year, it could be a month or you -- or the trial is over and you dismiss the criminal charge because when you are sworn, that's when we lawyers say jeopardy attaches. So we have to have alternate jurors and I appreciate your being here.

If we go into tomorrow before a verdict's reached, be sure the four of you bring a good book or that type of thing.

These are beautiful walls, but they get old after a little while.

And let's get your things first out of the jury room. And then,

I'm going to submit the case to you.

Mrs. Sims will bring you the exhibits. If you made notes and you have demonstrative evidence, if you need anything specific, write a little note, and Mrs. Sims will be able to help you find that particular exhibit. And any other information that you need, ask Mr. Hall, and he will either contact me or be able to get that information.

Now, I told you not to talk to anybody about the case. And those rules still apply unless all twelve of you are seated at the table listening. If somebody has to go to the restroom or you take a break, just to stretch or even use the facilities, stop talking about the case. You talk about the case only when the other eleven are listening to the speakers. As soon as you

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get a presiding juror selected, if you'll write that name down
15:53:31
          1
             and give it to Mr. Hall so that he can give it to me, I will know
15:53:36
             that.
15:53:42
                        The time now will be yours. You can stay as late as
15:53:43
          4
             you wish. I just need to know how late you want to stay. You
15:53:48
          5
             can -- if you haven't determined a verdict today, I need to know
15:53:52
          6
          7
15:53:57
             when you want to come back in the morning so that we can make the
15:54:01
             appropriate arrangements. But the time is yours. You just tell
15:54:05
          9
             me so that I can facilitate the time how long you wish to work
         10
             and when you wish to work. Those are the only further
15:54:09
             instructions I have.
15:54:15
         11
15:54:16
         12
                        I'll have Mr. Hall sworn, please.
15:54:19
         13
                        THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you'll
         14
             keep this jury during their retirement in some convenient place,
15:54:22
15:54:26
         15
             removed from the presence of others; and that you will not
15:54:29
         16
             without leave of court allow anyone to speak to them; and that
         17
             you will not without leave of court speak to them yourself except
15:54:32
         18
             to ascertain whether they have agreed upon their verdict and to
15:54:36
         19
             attend to their desire for necessities; that you will well and
15:54:39
         20
             faithfully discharge your duties as bailiff of this court, so
15:54:43
         21
             help you God?
15:54:46
15:54:49
         22
                        COURT SECURITY OFFICER:
                                                  I will.
         23
                        THE COURT: I place the jury in the hands of Mr. Hall.
15:54:49
             All stand for the jury, please.
         24
15:54:52
         25
                        (Jury retires to deliberate.)
15:55:26
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1
                        THE COURT: Counsel, when we get any kind of message,
15:55:30
             the first one will probably be on the presiding juror, I will
15:55:36
             indicate. And as soon as I know how late they want to stay this
          3
15:55:41
             evening, I'll let you know. I appreciate the professional way
15:55:46
             this case was tried. Complex case. It had a lot of publicity,
15:55:51
          5
             but I'm very proud of all of the lawyers.
15:55:56
          6
          7
                        We'll be in recess until the jury advises. I have
15:55:58
             nothing tomorrow, by the way, but Friday is a very large day with
15:56:03
          8
             sentencings, 20 or 25 people we're going to sentence, so you have
15:56:08
          9
             to have everything removed by Friday.
         10
15:56:13
         11
                        (Proceedings adjourned.)
15:56:13
         12
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         14
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